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THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

A SIOUX VILLAGE DESTROYED.

Too Great Haste Prevents a Complete Victory---Trophies Taken from Custer Recaptured---Several Noble Reds Killed.

ST. PAUL, September 14.—A *Pioneer-Press* special from Bismarck says: The complete enrollment of the Indians at Standing Rock, now only 450 lodges, and a total of not over 4,000 Indians. Rations have heretofore been issued on the basis of 7,000, from which it would appear that nearly 3,000 are absent, or else a large amount of stealing has been done. The Indians are known to have returned from the hostiles, but so stealthily that they could not be caught, and the attempt to disarm the hostiles has therefore proved unprofitable. Grass, Chief of the Blackfeet, was arrested on Sunday for harboring and supplying hostiles. The Indians threatened to rescue him, but the garrison was too well prepared to resist, and so the attempt was not made.

CHICAGO, September 15.—The *Times'* special correspondent with Terry telegraphs, under date of Fort Buford, mouth of Yellowstone, 8th, *via* Bismarck, 14th inst.: The final breaking up of Terry's command occurred yesterday morning, and all the troops are now *en route* home, with the exception of two regiments of infantry, which will winter at the mouth of Tongue river. The Montana troops, numbering 250 infantry and 120 horses, and including seventy infantry and the Second Cavalry, under General Gibbon, left for Fort Ellis with a wagon train and supplies for eighty days. They will follow the old Stanley trail. The route is teeming with hostiles, and 420 miles long. They may encounter a large war party in the Big Horn country. They leave here in the field since March, and are poorly clad for the cold weather and fierce storms which sweep over the prairies at this season. The Seventy-second Infantry have been left at the mouth of Glendive creek, and commenced the construction of a stockade. They will remain till November 1st or later. The Seventh Cavalry have left for Fort Buford, and will move along the north bank of the Yellowstone. After arriving here they will go into camp for the winter. The Sixteenth Infantry will remain here. General Terry and staff arrived here this morning, and will remain a few days, then go to St. Paul via Bismarck. By the 15th all troops will have been withdrawn from the Northern country except the Fifth and Twenty-second Cavalry, containing 400 men. A dispatch just received from General Sheridan, countermands the order to winter a regiment of cavalry on the Yellowstone, which renders winter campaigning impossible and indefinitely postpones the subject of the Sioux. Terry leaves the field, having accomplished no purpose of the expedition and with one-quarter of his troops killed by bullets or exposure.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, NEB., September 13, *via* SYDNEY, NEB., September 15.—To-day the committee consisting of Bishop Whipple and Dr. Daniels, appointed by the Indian Commission at Spotted Tail, to submit propositions to the Indians at that agency on Friday, Major Howard and Mr. Hennan being requested to accompany them. The party is to come back to rejoin the remainder of the commission here on Saturday. Spotted Tail, Two Strike and Whirlwind, Chiefs of Tribes, came up from Spotted Tail Agency yesterday, and are now here. This evening they; council with the Red Cloud Indians, respecting the propositions, and will return to their agency to-morrow. It is reported here that Spotted Tail himself favors the proposition to go to the Indian Territory. The indications now are that a talk will be had here on Monday, the 18th, at which something definite will be arrived at, as the Indians say all the agencies will, by that time, have fully discussed matters, though the visit of the committee to Spotted Tail at this time will not do away with the visit of the Commission to that agency in a body after the conclusion of a treaty here. There has been no talk with the Indians by the Commission since the first one, held on the 7th, the day after the Commissioners arrived.

CHEYENNE, WY., September 16.—A courier who left General Crook's command September 10, brings the following news: Since General Crook's column turned south toward the Black Hills, from the Tongue river, he has been considerable hardship through wet weather and living on bacon and hard bread, and a good deal of grumbling. On the seventh it was decided to send a portion of the pack train ahead under the escort of Colonel Mills, with fifteen men on the best horses of each company of the Third Cavalry, making one hundred and fifty in all. Lieutenants Von Lutwitz, Schwatka and Crawford composed the commissary officers, with Lieutenant Buble, of the Fourth infantry, chief commissary; Tom Moore, chief packer, and Frank Gruard, Crook's chief scout. The latter was to serve both as guide and scout, and on Friday evening he scooped in seventy mules and his fog, with being himself discovered, a hostile Sioux village, consisting of forty-one large lodges and a bank of several hundred ponies a short distance ahead. Colonel Mills concluded to attempt the attack with his one hundred and fifty men. Without waiting to send word to Crook for reinforcements he fell back a few miles, hid his command in a ravine, and at two o'clock this morning marched for the village, which was situated on a little creek, a branch of Grand or Owl creek. He formed on the north side before daylight, and ordered Lieutenant Schwatka and company to charge through the village, while the rescue of the force, dismounted, were to form a skirmish line on the other side and pick off the Indians as they came out. The latter were completely surprised, and scattered pell-mell and half naked, returning the fire to some extent. Their ponies were ineffectually stampeded; but with about one hundred and forty ponies. There was an immense quantity of dried meat, berries, etc.—all that Crook's whole pack train could carry, and sufficient to postpone the proposed purchase of supplies. There were wagon loads of robes and savage spoils of all kinds. The guidon of the Seventh Cavalry, which Custer used in the Little Horn massacre, and various articles of wearing apparel worn on that occasion were captured. A quantity of ammunition was found on Powder river as late as August 5th, where Terry was fired on, is among the spoils. The march and fight, showing since Terry and Crook met goes to confirm the soundness of the latter's views of the enemy's destination and whereabouts since leaving their camp on the Little Horn.

Lieutenant Von Lutwitz, of Company C, was wounded in the knee. Privates Medicon and Charles Cooney, of Company B; August Dorn, of Company D, and Sergeant Glass, of Company E, were wounded, and Private Wenzel, of Company A, was killed in the action of the morning. A local seven o'clock word was received that Crook was fifteen miles back, with the main column. He marched through with no interference from the cavalry, reaching Mills at eleven o'clock. The latter had kept up a good picket-fight during the forenoon.

Crook was very much disappointed because Mills did not report the discovery last night, as there was plenty of time to have got up the entire command, and essentially surrounded the village, that nothing could have escaped, but the General is also pleased too, all things considered. About one hundred yards from the village is a deep ravine in which a band of seven warriors and five women and children were safely lodged in a cave in the rocks. They refused to surrender, and them that Mills lost his killed and most of his wounded. General Crook desired to save the women and children, and by means of the scouts intervention a parley ensued. Three warriors came out, one chief, named American Horse, being mortally wounded. Before this parley was effected, however, Frank White, a citizen, was shot through the heart, and Privates Kennedy and McKeegan, of Company C, Fifth Cavalry, were wounded, the latter twenty minutes past four o'clock saturday afternoon a sudden picket firing sprang up, beginning on Colonel Mason's front, resulting in the wounding of Sergeant Schnider, of Company K, and Private Dorn, of Company F, Fifth Cavalry. It proved to be the result of reinforcements received from Crazy Horse's band, and there was a running attack all around the circle, but the troops were quickly thrown out and the enemy driven off in every direction. The latter got about a dozen horses, which were too poor to get back into camp. The village was thoroughly ransacked and the spoils divided around. Colonel Mills and his men got the ponies. There were found passes to good Indians, from Indian Agent Lee, of Spotted Tail Agency, and an illicit trader there named F. C. Barche, dated, respectively, January 14, and February 15, 1876.

Much ammunition and many guns were found in the lodges, and all the evidence is to the effect that these Indians were prepared for winter. There were probably one thousand warriors connected with it, and their chief is Roman Nose, formerly of Cheyenne Agency. It is regretted that others of the largest villages near by were not surprised and destroyed; but this affair demonstrates the good policy of a stern chase after the Indians, even with the foot soldiers, who come in here to the relief of the cavalry, as their part in the play gives them renewed vigor and spirit.

LATER.

September 16.—There was a little picket firing throughout last night and this morning. After the command was on the march a number of Indians came down on the rear of the column, but met with a warm reception from Captain Summet's battalion, of the Ninth Cavalry, who cornered the enemy in the ravine, killing several and wounding others. Private Foster, Company F; Private Madden, Company H, and George Moutier, Company D, were wounded. The entire command marched fifteen miles to-day toward the Black Hills, bringing the entire sick and wounded on twelve litters. Medical Director Clements amputated the right leg of Lieutenant Von Latwitz last evening, and Private Kennedy died of his wounds. No other amputations or deaths are likely to occur.

The wounded chief American Horse died last night. Most of the captives are brought along, a few squaws being sent back with the General's advice to the hostile bands to go on to the agencies, behave themselves and all will be well with them. Colonel Mills, Lieutenant Bubb and Frank Gruard go through the Hills to-morrow with the view of securing future supplies.

CHICAGO, September 17.—The following has been received here:

FORT LARAMIE, September 17.—*General R. C. Drum, Chicago, Illinois:* The following dispatch has just been received from Crook, dated head of Big Horn and Yellowstone expedition, camp near Owl creek, Dakota Territory, September 15:

To General Sheriden, Chicago: We marched from Heart river, passing many trails of Indians going down all the different streams we crossed between Heart river and this point, apparently working their way in towards the different agencies. Although some trails seemed fresh our animals were not in condition to pursue them. From the North fork of Grand river I sent Captain Mills, of the Third Cavalry, with 150 men mounted on our strongest horses, to go in advance and head off, to procure supplies of provisions. On the evening of the 8th, near Slim Buttes, he discovered a hostile village of thirty-seven lodges, lay in there that night, and attacked them by surprise yesterday morning, capturing the village, some prisoners and a number of ponies, and killing some of the Indians. Among the Indians was the chief American Horse, who died from his wounds after surrendering to us. Our casualties were three killed, but among them was First Lieutenant Von Lutwitz, of the Third Cavalry, wounded seriously in the knee and leg, since amputated in the village we were found a considerable quantity of dried meat, ammunition, &c., an army guide and portions of officers' and non-commissioned officers' uniforms and other indications that the Indians of this village had participated in the Custer massacre. Our main column got up about noon that day, and was shortly after attacked by a considerable body of Indians, who, the prisoners said, belonged to Crazy Horse's village, which was camped somewhere between their own village and the Little Missouri river. This attack was undoubtedly made under the impression that Captain Mills' command had not received reinforcements. The prisoners further stated that most of the hostiles were now going into the agencies, with the exception of Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull, with their immediate followers. Crazy Horse intended to remain north of the Yellowstone for the present, and about half of Sitting Bull's band, numbering from sixty to one hundred lodges, had gone north of the Yellowstone, with the remainder of that band, with some Sans Arcs, Minneconjous, and Uncapapas, had gone in the vicinity of Antelope Butte, there to attack their former friends the Crows, Gros and others. I place great reliance in these statements, from other corroborating evidence which we have. These, together with Sitting Bull will amount probably to three or four hundred lodges, and in my judgment can very easily be overtaken by our cavalry. I shall push them with all vigor and keep under cover. Our prisoners also, in their conversation, fully confirmed the statements in my opinions as already telegraphed you. We had a very hard march here from Heart river. For eighty consecutive miles we did not have a particle of wood, nothing but a little dry grass, which was insufficient even to cook coffee for the men. During the greater portion of the time we were drenched by cold rains, which made traveling very heavy. A great many of the animals had to be abandoned. Others are now in such a weak condition that a great number of them will not be able to resume the campaign until they rest. I should like the half breed horses raised on the Laramie plains or in the vicinity of Denver, and acimated to this country. I respectfully refer to the programme mentioned in my last dispatch, *via* Fort Lincoln, and shall remain in the vicinity of Deadwood till the arrival of my wagon train.

[Signed] GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier General.

CHICAGO, September 18.—The following was received at military headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS FORT LARAMIE, WY., September 17.—General R. C. Drum, Chicago:—The following dispatch has just been received from the Department of Dakota: Colonel Carlin reports from Glendive, 13th inst., that Lieutenant Baker, with 150 men mounted on our strongest horses, to go in advance and head off, to procure supplies of provisions. On the evening of the 8th, near Slim Buttes, he discovered a hostile village of thirty-seven lodges, lay in there that night, and attacked them by surprise yesterday morning, capturing the village, some prisoners and a number of ponies, and killing some of the Indians. Among the Indians was the chief American Horse, who died from his wounds after surrendering to us. Our casualties were three killed, but among them was First Lieutenant Von Lutwitz, of the Third Cavalry, wounded seriously in the knee and leg, since amputated in the village were found a considerable quantity of dried meat, ammunition, &c., an army guide and portions of officers' and non-commissioned officers' uniforms and other indications that the Indians of this village had participated in the Custer massacre. Our main column got up about noon that day, and was shortly after attacked by a considerable body of Indians, who, the prisoners said, belonged to the village of Crazy Horse, who was camped somewhere between their own village and the Little Missouri river. This attack was undoubtedly made under the impression that Captain Mills' command had not received reinforcements. The prisoners further stated that most of the hostiles were now going into the agencies, with the exception of Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull, with their immediate followers. Crazy Horse intended to remain north of the Yellowstone for the present, and about half of Sitting Bull's band, numbering from sixty to one hundred lodges, had gone north of the Yellowstone, with the remainder of that band, with some Sans Arcs, Minneconjous, and Uncapapas, had gone in the vicinity of Antelope Butte, there to attack their former friends the Crows, Gros and others. I place great reliance in these statements, from other corroborating evidence which we have. These, together with Sitting Bull will amount probably to three or four hundred lodges, and in my judgment can very easily be overtaken by our cavalry. I shall push them with all vigor and keep under cover. Our prisoners also, in their conversation, fully confirmed my opinions as already telegraphed you. We had a very hard march here from Heart river. For eighty consecutive miles we did not have a particle of wood, nothing but a little dry grass, which was insufficient even to cook coffee for the men. During the greater portion of the time we were drenched by cold rains, which made traveling very heavy. A great many of the animals had to be abandoned. Others are now in such a weak condition that a great number of them will not be able to resume the campaign until they rest. I should like the half breed horses raised on the Laramie plains or in the vicinity of Denver, and acimated to this country. I respectfully refer to the programme mentioned in my last dispatch, *via* Fort Lincoln, and shall remain in the vicinity of Deadwood till the arrival of my wagon train.

[Signed] GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier General.

CHICAGO, September 18.—The following was received at military headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS Fort

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1876.

THE New York *Bulletin* condenses news paper statements from all the principal cities of the country, showing that everywhere business is on the mend. Of the trade situation in that city it says:

It is a long while since the city witnessed the presence of so many country merchants. The auction rooms have been thronged from day to day, and the readiness with which goods have sold there at appreciating prices is matter at once of surprise and congratulation. In the markets for general merchandise there is fair activity, and prices, as a rule, have a hardening tendency. The distribution of goods from the seaboard to the interior is large.

THE bills introduced during the last session of Congress to pay Southern war claims number one hundred and forty, and call for an aggregate sum of $1,582,369. In addition to these private bills, there were introduced and are now pending a bill to refund the direct taxes to the Southern States, amounting to $2,492,110; a bill to refund the cotton tax, amounting to $68,672,338, and a bill to allow compensation for all property used, destroyed or damaged during the war. The introduction of these bills is sufficient evidence that the ex-rebels expect, sooner or later, to recover compensation for their war losses. The voters of the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Congressional districts want to know exactly where HOPKINS and COCHRAN stand with regard to these monstrous claims.

THE more outspoken of the Southern Democrats have no hesitation in expressing their anticipations of the results which are to follow TILDEN'S election. They expect to secure their "just deserts" at the hands of the Government, which means suitable compensation for all property lost or damaged during the war. Some of them even go so far as to include their slaves in the calculation. Every Southern man engaged in the rebellion expects to share in the "grand divi" which is to be made if a Democratic Executive and a Democratic Congress come into power. The present enormous debt was incurred to put down a causeless rebellion, and the loyal citizens of the North are not going to double it to make compensation for the losses which were incurred through the wickedness and folly of Southern traitors. That the Southern claimants are terribly in earnest in their demands, is too apparent from the hundreds of millions of claims already formally filed for the inspection. The "solid South" is playing for a big stake, and to help them through they must have sympathizing Congressmen like HOPKINS and COCHRAN.

THE manufacturers of Great Britain are growing more and more alarmed over the increasingly successful competition of American goods with their own products in their own markets. The London *Times* is flooded with communications on this topic, and in a late number devotes to it a leading editorial, in which it is admitted that the American gift of mechanical skill, "fostered by a policy of protection, and combined with the advantages of a high standard of intelligence secured by systematic education, has given native-born Americans a great start in manufacturing industry," and that our manufactures are on the point of becoming very dangerous rivals as against those of England. The *Times* says:

The first consideration is whether the goods manufactured are wanted, and the second is whether they are wanted at a price which will remunerate the producers for the time and capital spent in their production. Under the system of protection this latter result is secured to the United States manufacturers. Its opponents unanimously hold that the price of this advantage is a great pecuniary sacrifice on the part of the nation; but that under the guarantee of a system of protection capital may be profitably invested in the establishment of manufactures such as those which have sprung up in the United States has never been disputed.

A British manufacturer, writing to the same paper, says:

I have watched closely during the last few years their rapid progress as a manufacturing people. Their spirit and enterprise are boundless. They have imported the very newest and best machinery of England, Belgium, Germany and France; they have tempted away, through agents sent over for the purpose, skilled workmen for themselves. Some of these, by their own knowledge as a practical man, and from the statements of friends upon whom I can rely, that in the departments of iron, wool, cotton, and a certain class of silk, they can produce work which in quality is fully equal to our own. That the cost of production is greater than with us is very little to the point. That is a difficulty that will right itself. The great matter for us to note is that they can produce the article required. What you depend upon it the rest will follow in due time.

These results, and their encouraging auguries, be it remembered, could never have been achieved under any other system than the Republican policy of protection, which is so fiercely denounced by the Democratic national platform, on which Messrs HOPKINS and COCHRAN stand squarely today.

MAJOR ERBETT AS A "SPEAKER."

The *Post* has an editor who is a great natural orator, quite equal to CICERO, DEMOSTHENES or any others of "Greek or Roman fame." In critical judgment upon such matters, like those of admitted connoisseurs in art or skilled gourmands in culinary matters, must, of course, be accepted by laymen as final and conclusive. Hence we see with profound regret that this great judge of rhetoric, in the *Post* of yesterday, pronounces the Republican candidate for Congress, Hon. RUSSELL ERBETT, a "total failure as a speaker," and triumphantly asks: "Is he the sort of person who should represent this great constituency, whose interests demand able debate?" The oratory of Mr. ERBETT, it is true, may not be regarded by classical critics of the *Post* school, as comparable to that of graduates of the Academic halls; but in these modern days people are disposed to look more to the substance of an address than to the manner of its delivery. They do not take much stock in mere glittering professions, and high-sounding phrases, however deftly uttered. They are disposed to regard more the political principles and measures advocated by the speaker on the popular Tribune, than they are to attend to his deportment or to criticise his action. However sentimentally seductive the style of eloquence of the Rev. Cream Cheese, as depicted in the Potiphar Papers of CURTIS, there are few of the rank and file who attend our political assemblages of to-day, who would care for his "wavy gestures" or value *his* weak logic. Art critics, who have made the subject a study, like the editor of the *Post*, might prefer, as he evidently does, such a trained teacher of politics or morals, to the less polished but more sturdy utterances of one really in earnest, and endeavoring to impress upon his hearers the truth he advocated and represented, and their importance to the welfare of our country. In any event, whatever may be thought by the *Post*, or other masters of rhetoric, of Mr. ERBETT as a "speaker," we have an assurance—indeed, an abiding faith and knowledge—that in Congress he will truly represent the patriotic views and sentiments of his great *Republican* constituency, and always *vote* and *do* right. All human experience and observation establish the fact that in deliberative bodies the real and practical work is done, not by the men of buncombe and the showy heroes of gasconade, but by plain men of sound judgment and good sense. Such a man is to-day this Republican candidate for Congress in this district. Vote for him, then, as your representative!

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"Unmodifiableness" is one of George Eliot's new words.

The Pittsburgh *Post* is trying to outlie the New York *Sun*.

Massachusetts is to have a Liberty of Conscience Festival.

Somebody happily says of the "parks are a lovely quotation from the country."

Now is the time for the advertiser to let the world know that he has goods for sale.

A young lady in Indianapolis was married the other day to a man named Forget.

"Daniel Deronda" was written by George Eliot to please her husband, who is of Jewish descent.

To-morrow the colored Americans erect their statue to Bishop Allen in the Centennial Grounds.

It is said that this so far has been a better season for New York than has been known for seven years.

The last New York bankrupt had twenty-two servants in the house. Enough to eat him out of house and home.

The Methodists contribute forty-three cents per member annually to foreign missions, and the Baptists a trifle more.

TILDEN ANSWERED.

His Indictment Quashed.

Economy of Parties Compared.

"LIVE WITHIN YOUR INCOME."

Not Upon Your Income Tax

Public Debt Reduced Over $600,000,000.

DEMOCRATIC FALSEHOODS EXPOSED.

In recent conversations between Senator Cragin, of New Hampshire, and Mr. Charles F. Conant, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, the following passages from the St. Louis platform and Mr. Tilden's labored letter of acceptance were discussed, and Mr. Conant was requested by the Senator to put his lucid exposure of the falsities and fallacies of certain passages in those documents in an official form in writing. In compliance with this suggestion the Secretary has written the letter printed below.

The following is the text of

The Extracts Answered.

[From the Democratic platform, 1876.]

Reform is necessary to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit and maintain the national honor.

* * * * * * *

We denounce the improvidence which, in eleven years of peace, has taken from the people in Federal taxes thirteen times the whole amount of the legal tender notes, and squandered four times this sum in useless expense without accumulating any reserve for their redemption.

[From Mr. Tilden's Letter of Acceptance.]

To the Secretary of the Treasury I said, early in 1868:

"There is no royal road for a government more than for an individual or a corporation. What you want to do now is to cut down your expenses and live within your income. I would give all the legerdemain of finance and financiering I would give the whole of it for the old homely maxim, 'Live within your income.'"

This reform will be resisted at every step, but it must be pressed persistently.

* * * * * * *

"Public economies, official retrenchments and wise finance" are the means which the Hon. LOUIS DOW recently indicates as provision for reserves and redemptions. The best resource is a reduction of the expenses of the Government below its income, for that imposes new burdens upon the people. The "solid South" is playing for a big stake, and to help them through they must have sympathizing Congressmen like HOPKINS and COCHRAN.

Comparison of Losses.

Concerning the losses from defaulting officers, it will be seen by reference to an inclosed statement that such losses have attended every administration of the Government since its organization, aggregating, to June 30, 1875, the amount of $39,108, 605 39, the ratio of loss per $1,000 to the the amount involved being in the respective administrations as follows:

Administration of George Washington...8	2 22
John Adams	2 99
Thomas Jefferson	2 75
James Madison	4 16
James Monroe	4 39
J. Q. Adams	4 29
Andrew Jackson	7 57
Martin Van Buren	11 71
Wm. Henry Harrison	1
John Tyler	6 40
James K. Polk	4 08
Zachary Taylor	1
Millard Fillmore	4 19
Franklin Pierce	3 56
James Buchanan	3 81
A. Lincoln	2
Andrew Johnson	57
U. S. Grant (to June 30, 1875)	34

reaching the highest point in the administration of Martin Van Buren and the lowest in the present administration.

It will also be noticed that previous to 1861 the average loss per $1,000 on amount involved has been $5 17, while since that date it has been reduced only fifty-seven cents.

Present Credit of the Country.

The present credit of our country stands unparalleled in its history. The bonds of the United States are selling at above par in the principal commercial centers of the world. On the 12th of August last the Treasury sold $2,160,000 of the five per cents. bonds which it held in trust for the payment of the judgment of the Court of Alabama Claims at $105 05 in gold for each one hundred dollar bond, and on the 24th of the same month a contract was entered into for placing four and one-half per cent. bonds at par in exchange for bonds bearing six per cent. interest.

Referring again to periods previous to 1861, it appears that the average annual expenses of the Government were increased from the eleven years previous to 1850 for the eleven years subsequent to that date eighty-nine per cent.

During the latter period the annual expenditures of the Government were in excess of its annual income, as follows:

In the fiscal year 1858	$27,529,901 43
In the fiscal year 1859	15,584,511 10
In the fiscal year 1860	7,858,017 53
To March 4, 1861	7,869,107 53

Making a total excess of expenses over income of $57,989,537 62

These deficiences had to be met, and the Government, in protest against the duty to provide for current disbursements, authorized the issue of bonds and Treasury notes to the amount of $68,423,000.

At the period of the close of the Government was such that of the $10,010,900 notes of 1860 issued, $4,840,000 were placed at a discount equivalent to 12 per centum interest, the rate of loan at various rates from 6 to 11 per centum.

The bonds of February, 1861, amounting to $18,450,000, were sold at a discount of $2,019,770, the average rate of interest Government received only $89 10 for a five per cent. bond, the face value of which was $100.

To recapitulate: Since 1865 the public debt to June 30, 1876, has been decreased $656,992,246 44, and the annual interest charge since 1865 has been reduced $31,-295,376 and since 1866 the annual expenditures of the Government have been reduced $262,349,619 66, and Federal taxation more than $100,000,000.

Every year since 1866 the Government has not only lived within its income, but has been able to save toward paying its indebtedness an average amount per annum of $56,742,284 20.

The loss of the present administration through defaulting officers and banks, compared with former administrations involved, have been to a marked degree less than those of any previous administration since the organization of the Government.

With a surplus revenue annually accruing and taxation diminishing, the credit of the country, despite an indebtedness of over two thousand millions, has been raised to such an unprecedented point that its four and one-half per cent. bonds, issued in redemption of six per cents, are selling rapidly at home and abroad, above par in gold—a satisfactory contrast with the condition of affairs from 1857 to 1861, when the Government, with an indebtedness of less than one hundred millions, was living beyond its income, and to meet current expenses was compelled to issue notes bearing interest equivalent to twelve per cent. per annum, to sell its five per cent. bonds at a discount of eleven per cent. on their face value.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. F. CONANT,
Assistant Secretary.

WHERE HENDRICKS STOOD IN 1863.

An Interesting and Timely Historical Record.

CAMBRIDGE, O., September 8, 1876.
(From the Ohio State Journal.)

In the latter part of April, 1863, a number of the citizens of Butler county, Ohio, having made arrangements for forming what was called a "Vallandigham club," sent notice to Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks to attend at a designated place and time to effect an organization. Hendricks was prompt to the appointment. The place of meeting was called the "*Stone School House*," in Union township, Butler county, Ohio. The club was formed, consisting of seventy members; officers appointed and their duties assigned them. A committee was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the principles and prescribing the work to be done. Whilst the resolutions were being prepared Hendricks addressed the club. At the close of the address the resolutions were presented, and were as follows:

"*Resolved*, 1. That Abraham Lincoln is the Nero of America, and for his many crimes, misdemeanors and flagrant violations of constitutional obligations ought to be impeached.

"2. That the clergy of the present day are the devil's select and inspired representatives, preaching envy, hate, malice, vengeance, blood and murder, instead of love, charity, Christianity and the doctrines of Christ, *and do hereby* receive our unqualified and indignant rebuke.

"3. That we ask the calling of an armistice and a national convention, composed of delegates from all the States, to meet at such place as may hereafter be designated, to propose terms of peace; a reunion of all the States; that being impossible, a reunion of the South and West at all hazards.

"4. C. L. Vallandigham, our noble and fearless Representative in Congress, for his bold and manly opposition to Executive usurpation and unconstitutional enactments, deserves and receives our warmest thanks.

"5. That this Government is a democratic machine, and that none but Democrats know how to run it; therefore, we will vote for no man for no office unless he gives positive proof that he is a sound, substantial Vallandigham Democrat.

"6. That Abraham Lincoln and his minions in power are the most unmoist endeavors to centralize the Government into one general head, by obliterating State lines, passing bills to indemnify the President for arbitrary arrests, and for enrolling the militia, etc., and we hereby denounce such exercise of power as usurpation and tyranny.

"7. That violence begets violence, and accordingly, that spirit of mob law which has begun to manifest itself in various parts of the country ought to be met by violence, and therefore we recommend *bullets*."

A member was appointed to procure the publication of these resolutions in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and Columbus *Statesman*, but both of them declined to publish them. They were sent to the Pittsburgh *Post*, which paper published them in the issue of May 7, 1863.

I have voted Democratic since the war, but having been a soldier, I shall vote for no man who will not endorse the loyal Hendricks or any other man who could indorse the foregoing.

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Army of the Tennessee.

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TILDEN.

Reasons Why a Democrat who Supported Him in 1874 Cannot Support Him in 1876.

Letter from the Editor of the Brooklyn Argus.

BROOKLYN, September 9, 1876.

To the Editor of the Ohio State Journal:

I have noticed the following and similar paragraphs going the rounds of the Democratic Ohio newspapers:

"Such a campaign as the Republicans are making was never known to win. All the charges now made against Mr. Tilden were made in 1874, when he was a candidate for Governor of New York. He was elected by a majority of over 53,000, and that is about the ways it will be this year. He made a good Governor and will make a good President."

I have been requested to answer these assertions, probably because I am attached to the Democratic party, and through my paper, the *Argus*, helped elect Mr. Tilden Governor of this State in 1874. The *Argus* has already answered and disproved the point involved beyond contradiction in this section of the country. I will now undertake to do it for the State of Ohio, through the columns of the *State Journal*.

1. The charges now made against Mr. Tilden were not made in 1874. The Democrats of this State did not know of Mr. Tilden's connection with the Northwest railroad ring. I never heard of the facts until I read them in the New York *Express*, a Democratic newspaper, in May, 1876. I did not know that Mr. Tilden had swindled the Government by issuing illegal currency in Michigan, until I saw the account of the transaction in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, in June, 1875. I did not know that Mr. Tilden had defrauded the Government on the taxes due from his income, until the month of August, 1876. Of the judgment readered against him in the case of the Galena and Chicago Railroad Company stockholders, in 1865, of the judgment he was the counsel for his land taxes due to the State of Michigan in 1873, and of his Congressional "Relief" bill from penalties and taxes, I can say the same thing.

2. Mr. Tilden was not elected Governor of this State by 53,000 majority. His majority was only 38,411 on a total vote of over 700,000. Over one-third of this majority, 12,968, was obtained in this city by the help of the *Argus*. Outside of New York and Brooklyn, Tilden was beaten in the State by 17,677 majority.

The people of the State had been robbed on their canals and on the new Capitol building at Albany; the city of New York had been robbed by the Tweed ring, and the people of Brooklyn had been robbed by an equally infamous ring composed of men of both parties. The financial panic had occurred the previous year. Grant was planning for a third term. In the latter part of 1873 Tilden repudiated Tweed's gang and came out as reformer. He was the candidate for Governor in 1874. When the elections that year came off, you well know that the tidal wave, swelled by anti-Cæsarism, unemployed labor, prostrate industries and the cry for a change, commenced in Oregon, swept across Indiana, Ohio, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and ended in the granite mountains of New Hampshire. It revolutionized all of these States; made Allen Governor of Ohio; Tilden Governor of New York by a change of fourteen per cent. of the vote, and Gaston Governor of Massachusetts by a change of thirty-two per cent. of its vote. In Ohio the election was turned out of office in Massachusetts, Allen in Ohio, and Tilden's State ticket was beaten outside of New York city by over 90,000. Tilden gave a Democratic majority which saved the State to the party by 14,000. So much for Tilden's election as Governor.

3. Has he made a good Governor? When inaugurated, he took an oath "to obey the Constitution, enforce the laws and protect the interests of the people of the State." He knew that because a Republican committee appointed by his predecessor, Governor Dix, had so reported, that millions of dollars had been stolen from the canal funds by the men who had charge of erecting a new State capitol building. He did not enforce the laws. No legal action has been commenced against those guilty men. The same is true of the plunderers of the city of Brooklyn. In each case, the men whom he had said should be in State prison, and whom he was elected to duly punish, have become his friends by well known arrangements, and instead of being on their road to prison, we found them shouting for Tilden for President in and out of the St. Louis Convention. Perhaps these are the acts of a "good Governor."

The Constitution of our State says:

"The Legislature shall not pass a private or local bill in any of the following cases: Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks. The Legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated."

Governor Tilden was interested in street railroad in the city of New York. A bill to extend the road by special legislation, *in violation of the Constitution*, which he had promised to veto, was passed through the Legislature by the well known use of money. Governor Tilden signed the bill June 17, 1875. (I take the New York *World*, a Democratic newspaper, as my authority.) And the *World* said:

"It is an eternal disgrace to the State of New York that such dishonest practices are allowed to continue.

"Members of the night up on these 'bills' as you would buy a pound of beef!

"The bill known as the Greenwich Street (elevated railroad) bill was passed only in pursuance of $100 each for sixty-five votes (a majority) in the Assembly.

"A noted lobbyist, formerly a public printer (A. Ph. Bannigan), held in trust $10,000, to pay Barker (TWEED AND TILDEN'S former lobbyist), when the bill became a law."

Perhaps this was the act of a "good Governor."

A bill adding about $50,000 per annum to the Sheriff's fees of this county—the office he was holding at the time—which was signed by Governor Tilden after knowing all the facts, and being opposed by most attorneys acquainted with them. It was a bill in the interest of the ring who control delegates. Perhaps this was an act for which the 70,000 voters of Brooklyn ought to call Mr. Tilden "a good Governor."

Mr. Wardell said in June last that "Governor Tilden has appointed some of the worst men to office who ever disgraced the State." Those connected with the Insurance Department of the State was a conglomerate of bad traits to the amount of $80,000. The facts were investigated and a bad beginning at last made. Tilden begged that the facts might be suppressed on the grounds that the defaulter was his most efficient agent in setting up Presidential aspirations. He had recently nominated this same man to a lucrative position, but the Senate refused to confirm the nomination. In 1875 the city of Brooklyn appointed, through Tilden, a convicted several Charity Commissioners for robbing the people of large sums of money. The ring men requested Governor Tilden to appoint another. This man Tilden has a valuable alley at election times, to a valuable position. Other men, without reference to party, of course protested against the appointment. The appointment was, however, made by the Governor, and the appointee is now drawing a salary from the State Treasury. Perhaps these are acts which "make a good Governor" and a man who is using "reform" capital.

Governor Tilden lays claims to reducing the debt of the State. In all the cases, the first place an Executive cannot do this; in the second place the changes in these items, which did occur in 1875, were the result of legislation by a previous Legislature and by an amendment of the Constitution adopted in 1874; and in the third place the State taxes were the highest in the history of the State, into $568,000 as they are the present year. The annual State taxes for several years have been as follows:

1872	$4,190,000
1873	3,225,000
1874	3,253,623
1876	3,824,000

Perhaps this is financial economy and reform worth boasting of by a "good Governor."

In eighteen months Governor Tilden has pardoned one hundred and eighty-six criminals and restored seventy to citizenship.

I have confind myself to a few main points in Mr. Tilden's Gubernatorial career, and to succinctly answering the statements in the letter. The evidence and facts will not close without giving other reasons why honest citizens, and particularly honest Democrats, cannot change their opinions of Mr. Tilden, and now oppose his elevation to the Presidency.

To our surprise, we first found that Governor Tilden opposed the secession of the Southern States, and had for recruiting the militia, etc., and we hereby denounce such exercise of power as usurpation and tyranny.

"7. That violence begets violence, and accordingly, that spirit of mob law which has begun to manifest itself in various parts of the country ought to be met by violence, and therefore we recommend *bullets*."

A member was appointed to procure the publication of these resolutions in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and Columbus *Statesman*, but both of them declined to publish them. They were sent to the Pittsburgh *Post*, which paper published them in the issue of May 7, 1863.

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GATHERING OF THE GALLANT.

Meeting of the Boys in Blue.

A Big Time in Indianapolis---Old Memories Revived and Old Friendships Renewed.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 20.—The city is full to overflowing with Boys in Blue, and every train that arrives brings additional delegations from all sections of the country. During the night and this morning large delegations have arrived from New York city, Cleveland and Columbus, Ohio; Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh and Allegheny city, Pennsylvania; Baltimore, Washington, D. C.; Chicago, Illinois; Louisville, Kentucky, and from Illinois, Missouri, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Indiana, Texas, Michigan and other States. Seventeen States are represented. Three camps with a large number of tents have been established for the accommodation of the veterans. Hotels and boarding houses are entertaining visitors. Among the distinguished personages present are Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania; Senator Logan, of Illinois; General Burnsides, of Rhode Island; General Garfield, of Ohio; General Goodloe, of Kentucky; General A. B. Norton, of Texas; General Noyes, of Ohio; Colonel Scobie, of Cleveland; Generals Negley and Pearson, of Pennsylvania; General Madison Drake, of New Jersey; Colonel Colt, Dudley, Secretary of the National Association of the Boys in Blue; General Fothbridge, of Michigan; General Smith, of Latta, Adjutant General of Pennsylvania; John H. Montgomery, of Maryland. The New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and many other delegations are accompanied by brass bands. The forenoon has been occupied in the reception of delegations, assigning them to quarters and registering names. The soldiers' home at Dayton, Ohio, is represented by a delegation of twelve members. Ex-Postmaster General Jewell and Colonel Ingersoll, of Illinois, will arrive from Cleveland to-night. General John A. Dix telegraphs that in consequence of sickness he will be unable to be present.

At three o'clock the veterans assembled in Circle Park, and were called to order by General Spooner. After prayer by Chaplain A. C. Allen, and music by the Lombard Glee Club, Senator Morton made the address of welcome, as follows:

SENATOR MORTON'S WORDS OF WELCOME.

SOLDIERS OF THE UNION—To me has been assigned the grateful duty of bidding you welcome to the State of Indiana and to her capital. Every Indiana soldier bids you welcome. Every true heart bids you welcome. To the men who saved the nation by their valor upon the field of battle we owe a debt of love and gratitude which we can never repay. To refuse to manifest this love because it might be offensive to our enemies would be unjust, unpatriotic and unjust; it would indeed be a poor encouragement to patriotism hereafter. Our national interests demand it; it you should now ignore the defenders of the nation for fear of offending the enemies of those who have been its enemies. I know we are told that the time has come to forget and to forget which army a man served in; that we ought to forget whether he were the blue or the gray. I say that the men who made the decisions between loyalty and disloyalty; to putall upon the same platform; to blot out all differences between the two, whether in law or in politic. To do this we should be required not only to forget the grossest ingratitude, but which a free people could be guilty, but to strike the word "loyalty" from the pension laws. Grant that at last, after the waste of claims, to put all upon an absolute equality, whatever may have been their merits or their crimes in the past. For us to forgive those who have lately been in rebellion is one thing; but to place them in positions of trust and power is another thing. We have forgiven all who were in rebellion in the erring men of the South, but it does not follow to reason, in justice, or in wisdom that we should place in their hands the control of this Government, and give to them a distinction and a consideration which should belong to the men who periled their lives for the nation and to its defenders. I hope, my friends, that this reunion will be to you a season of rejoicing. I hope that you will all go away from here saying that it was good to meet here together in the chain of friendship which was first linked together in the camp, on the march, and in the field of battle, which will be brightened. Many of you have assembled here by meeting in Southern graves; many are falling on the wayside from year to year, and in a few years more will be dead, but as you pass down the declivity of time, stand in line, to find successors to take your love and gratitude of the nation—may the choicest blessing of heaven and of earth attend you. I am convinced that you have accomplished soldiers, who have written their names high up on the roll of fame. But I am sure you will come back to you like familiar echoes from the far-off field in the South, where you first met and knew and the graves of those who have been deceived as to what was wanted of them there, and Knight testifies that not more than one-third of this number took part in the massacre, with the rest present, even of these who did no blood, firing in the air; that the Indians were armed, some with bows and arrows, but most with guns, and soon completed the destruction.

Nephi Johnson testified that he lived at Johnson's Fort Iron Company in 1857. He was on a mission, and was not present at the time of the massacre. He affirmed that he did not know Lee's intention as to the destruction of the emigrants. He was on a hill near by when Lee met the wagon train, and on hearing shooting and killing two or three. He was an Indian interpreter, and engaged to conduct the Jukes company of emigrants the year following the company massacred from Beaver to Clara; that when witness got to Harmony on the way with the company, Lee ordered him to go back with him to Cedar bush in the Santa Clara mountain, and Lee would surround them with all they had. "Something very unexpected has occurred since I left the Cedar. I have agreed to pilot this company through the country, and will do so, if it costs my life." Lee called this a "reform."

The defense closely examined this witness more than the rest, and confused him some, but could not effect much damage to the point of Lee's guilt. Lee's counsel, Judge Jacob Hamblin, the last witness called for the prosecution, testified to admissions by Lee to him of acts of murder and participation in consummating and compiling the massacre, and that Lee justified himself in the act.

SALT LAKE, September 19.—The following special dispatch has been received from Beaver, Utah:

In the Lee trial this morning, Spicer made a motion that Lee should be discharged from custody because of the statute of 1852, under which he was indicted, had been repealed by an act of the Governor and Territorial Legislature, passed and consented to March 4, 1874, which was in force in sections of the new penal code and citing numerous authorities. The prosecution made no reply. Judge Brennan, replying, said: "I am not prepared to say that the point raised is expressly repealed, but the authorities cited were not applicable to the case, and would not save that act. Lee was granted to John D. Lee by the territorial legislature or by the law. Mr. Denny began the opening address for the prosecution this morning, which, we trust, will be over at 2:30 P. M., confining himself to the acts of Lee in inciting the Indians to attack the emigrants before the Indians began the massacre. Some of the testimony was received and acting in opposition to the directions of the Council at Cedar, showing Lee was the main leader in the massacre, and had been appointed at that place.

J. C. Foster, of Proebe, followed for the defense, and advanced the theory that Lee participated in the massacre by orders from the Church authority. He said the witnesses are not competent, because they were actual participants.

The general opinion is that the jury will agree on a verdict of guilty, as charged in the indictment. It is said the defense will take an appeal.

SALT LAKE, September 19.—In the Beaver Court this morning, Mr. Bishop began the closing speech for the defense. He denounced several witnesses who testified to such facts as related to Lee's participation in showing that they were actual and sons willing participators in the massacre; that the Church had resolved to sacrifice Lee, discarding him and bring him to a fate consequent on such evidence as had been introduced. He denounced the evidence of Johnson, McMurry and Hamblin as false; that these witnesses were part of a conspiracy to hang him, and conjuring the jury not to consent to this conspiracy of those who sought, in order to lift the odium and cloud of guilt that the world had cast on the Mormon people, because of the massacre, but now asside the influence of men's hands imbrued with blood. He closed with reading a proclamation of Brigham Young, with accompanying instructions, issued on September, 1857, when Governor of the Territory, as to the army supposed to be coming from the East with hostile intentions, begging the jury to consider the state of the country at the time. Emigrants had aggravated the Indians to such an extent that many lost their children, and would appease their wrath. United States Attorney Howard, in his closing speech, reply ng to Bishop, said he had been engaged constantly in the past three months in sifting the facts, and everything related or connected with the massacre. He came there for the purpose of trying J. D. Lee, and no other person, and pointed to him as the main instigator and leader. He had given the jury unquestionable documentary evidence, proving that the authorities of the Mormon Church had nothing of the butchery till after it was committed; that Lee, in a letter to Brigham Young, a few weeks after, had avowingly misrepresented the occurrence to the Indians, and had for recruiting the militia, etc., and we hereby denounce such exercise of power as usurpation and tyranny.

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THE SIOUX SCH.

The Hostiles Desire to Surrender—And Recuperate in Time for Next Summer's Campaign.

SIOUX CITY, IA., September 18.—The following is just received from Fort Sully: Heavy firing was heard on the river ten miles below here last Tuesday, apparently in the direction of the Black Hills, but no explanation of it was had till yesterday. About ten days ago Colonel Buell, commanding at Cheyenne river agency, sent some scouts out to General Terry, who failed to reach him, and were attacked by the Indians and one wounded in the shoulder. Returning, they came across a large military trail, which proved to be General Crooks'. On the way the scouts saw a camp of thirty lodges near Slim Buttes, north of Harney's Peak, and when Crook was overtaken the scouts informed him, and turning back him cavalry by a rapid march, Crook surprised and killed every one, estimated to number between two and three hundred Indians. Not one escaped.

To-day General Buell takes a census of all the Indians near here, and will to-morrow disarm and dismount them. It is expected that the Indians will try to oppose, but General Buell is firm and will carry out his orders to the letter.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, NEBRASKA, September 17, via FORT LARAMIE, September 18.—Gruard, Crook's chief scout, arrived here last night, with dispatches for General McKenzie from Crook, left in the command on the afternoon of the 11th and reports that on last Sunday Crook's advance of 150 men struck an Indian camp about fifty miles north of Crook City. That night the remainder of the command arrived, and an attack was made by Crook, the fight lasting until noon on Monday, when the Indians were routed with a loss to the whites of only three killed and nine wounded. Fourteen dead Indians were found on the battle field and four bodies known to have been carried off. Thirty five Indian lodges were burned by the whites, with all their contents. During the fight the Indians received reinforcements. Twenty-one Indians were released. The remainder are being brought in. It is known that in the vicinity where the fight occurred there has been a large body of hostile Indians for several months, from which raids are made on the Black Hills miners, but Gruard thinks the Indians attacked were of Sitting Bull's command, for the reason that spoils of the Custer massacre were found, among which was nine hundred dollars in money. It is reported here that Sitting Bull is at Fort Lincoln, and that Crook is expected to meet him there today. Gruard says he cannot get there by the time designated. Among those killed was a white scout. The other scouts were privates. Second Lieutenant A. H. Von Luttwitz, of the Third Cavalry, was wounded in the knee and had his leg amputated. He was a Captain in the Seventh New York during the war. The fighting was mostly done by the Second and Third Cavalry.

Whipple, Daniels, Howard and Hinman, of the Sioux commission, returned to Red Cloud from Spotted Tail Agency yesterday evening. They reported that the council held by them with the Spotted Tails' Indians, the preceding day, was well attended, but nothing was done beyond presenting the propositions of the Commission. No meeting was yet set for the council here, at which the Commission hope to receive an answer from Red Cloud's people to the propositions which were presented here on the 7th.

Very few Indians are here, mostly all connected with the agency having gone into camp on Spadron creek, twenty miles distant, and about half way between here and Spotted Tail, as they represent for the purpose of consulting with the Indians on that agency.

Gruard says he is convinced that two-thirds of the hostiles are Indians belonging to the Red Cloud, Spotted Tail and Missouri river agencies, and that a large amount of supplies have been received from the same sources; that there are thousands of Indians still in the Northern country who do not belong there. Gruard has been with Sitting Bull two or three years, and knows the Northern country thoroughly, and all Indians belonging there. The counts made here and at Spotted Tail by the military recently show 2,500 absentees, with very old and young Indians incorporating among those remaining there.

CHEYENNE, September 18.—A courier from Crook's camp on Whitewood creek, Sturgis station, arrived at Sage creek to-night, and brings the following news:

Since the fighting of the 9th inst., the command has worked its way to the Belle Fourche river, subsisting on fresh beef and dried meat captured from the Sioux. Supplies from the Deadwood miners were met on the 13th, thus having received them before, where there is everything in abundance. The march of September 12th between Owl and Bellfourche rivers, thirty odd miles, and the storm on that and rain, was one of the most exhausting the troops ever experienced in any country. The weather since has been good. New life has been infused into the command, whose future movements now depend on Sheridan, who has sent for Crook to visit him in Fort Laramie at once. Crook goes to-morrow, followed by his command as far as Custer City. On the 12th inst. Colonel Chapman, of the Third Cavalry, made a detour on an Indian trail down Owl river, across to Bellfourche, and up to the main command yesterday. He found the trail too old to follow further, but yesterday morning lost Private Miller, of Company A. The Indians surprised him while out hunting.

CHICAGO, September 19.—The follo ving was received at Military Headquarters, Fort Buford, September 11, 1876:

To the Adjutant of the Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago:

I arrived here on the 7th, and on the 9th information reached me that a considerable body of Indians were moving on the ground at Wolf Point, about eighty-five miles above Fort Buford. I, therefore, directed Major Reno, of the Ninth Cavalry, with his own regiment and Battalion of the Seventh, a battalion of the Sixth Infantry, to march from his position on the Yellowstone, to that place. I go up therivr to-day to meet him.

[Signed] ALFRED TERRY,
Brigadier General.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, NEB., September 18, via SIDNEY, NEB., September 19.—I improve an opportunity to send out a dispatch in advance of the time set for the council to-day. Matters begin to assume a serious aspect, and appearances indicate that there will be no Indians here to-day, notwithstanding the fact that they had all been told a week ago that they would be required to give a final answer to-day. With the exception of about a dozen lodges of the Loafer band, all the Indians belonging to this agency have moved down to Shadron creek, twenty miles east, apparently for the purpose of consulting with the Spotted Tail Indians, but it is now thought here the move was for the purpose of getting away from the immediate influence of the whites so they do not wish to treat, as a Spotted Tail Indian told one of our party, on condition his name should not be made known, that the Indians at both agencies were undecided whether they had better run away from the agencies or fight. The Commissioners now think they will proceed to Spotted Tail to-morrow and hold a council there, if no Indians attend here. It is a curious fact that Red Cloud has been for two months past frequently in receipt of letters from Fort Meade on Missouri river, some of which are so heavy as to require nine cents postage. It is reported that the tenor of these letters is urging him not to sell a foot of the Black Hills. Spotted Tail's agencies, and about half way between here and Spotted Tail, as they represent for the purpose of consulting with the Indians on that agency.

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Extraordinary Rain Fall.

Damage to Property at Various Points.

The Basement of the Exposition Building Flooded—Dwellings on South Avenue and Killbuck and Robinson Streets, Allegheny, Surrounded by Water—The Damage Elsewhere, etc.

The heavy rain of two consecutive days and nights has fallen steadily, and for the most part very heavily, over a large extent of country. The storm, which began on Saturday evening, and continued without cessation until Monday afternoon, is that known as the equinoctial, although in this case a little ahead of the usual time. It is said to have started in the South and swept northward to the lake region, and east to the Atlantic coast. There were heavy and long-continued rains all over the Allegheny mountain regions, and the streams westward have become very much swollen, in many places causing serious damage to property. Many exaggerated reports—particularly in regard to loss of life—were flying about yesterday; but in a general account we give the facts, as nearly as they can be ascertained.

The rainfall was heaviest in what, which fell in the two days making up the average for a whole month. Signal Officer Maguire, at this station, reports that one-tenth of an inch fell on Saturday; and on Sunday, and Monday to half-past one o'clock, three and thirty-eight hundredth inches fell. The aggregate is nearly three and a half inches.

Much the heaviest rains were about the headwaters of the Monongahela, as appears from telegraphic dispatches. At Morgantown, at 3:21 P. M. yesterday, there were twelve feet and a-half feet. At Connellsville, at the same hour, there were twenty-six feet three inches. At Brownsville, there were twenty-four and a-half feet. At Glenwood, at two o'clock in the afternoon, there were only three and a half feet reported, while at Parker there were five feet four inches. By seven o'clock in the evening the depth at Brownsville was twenty-seven feet and rising at the rate of two inches per hour. At three yesterday afternoon the depth at Pittsburgh was twenty-two feet and rising rapidly. The through mail on the Pittsburgh division, which left shortly after ten o'clock, but the excursion trains were delayed at the depot, as Grant and the other superintendents were hurriedly conferring to have them delayed at this point rather than risk a delay on the line of the road at other points.

Passengers from Uniontown via the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad report that it commenced to rain there early on Sunday morning and rained hard and incessantly all day and all night, washing away Gownship bridges and doing considerable damage to farms. They heard no loss of life, however.

THE LATEST.

At two o'clock this morning the Monongahela had reached a height of twenty-three feet, and was rising at the rate of two inches an hour. The Allegheny, at Oil City, was five feet eight inches, and at three o'clock this morning was rising slowly. The latest indications are that there will be no serious damage done here by the water, as the rise in the Allegheny at points above is not great enough to materially increase the volume of water here.

The damage on the South Side was confined to the flooding of a few cellars and the pits of the fly wheels in a number of small s. The mills will remain idle for several days in consequence.

The water got into the supply pipe which furnishes gas to the Exposition, and the building was closed last evening. It will be open this morning.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, September 20.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat irregular; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 cash; $1 09¼ October; $1 09¾ November; No. 3 do rejected 78c. Corn dull; 39¾ cash; 40¾ October; 44½c November; rejected 46c. Oats dull; 25½c cash; 28½c October; 29½c November. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley firm at 58@59c. Pork strong and higher; $10 40 cash; $10 50 October; $10 45 November. Lard higher; $6 40 cash; $6 42½ October; 6¾c year. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 5½@5½c; clear rib 8¼@8½c; clear 8¾@8¾c; all packed. Whisky firm at $1 07.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20.—Cotton dull at 10½c. Flour—Superfine $3 25@3 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $5 75@6 75; Pennsylvania do do $6 25@7 00; Ohio do do $6 75@7 50; Indiana do do $6 75@7 50; fancy Minnesota and Wisconsin $7 00@9 00. Corn steady; mixed and yellow 59@60c. Oats dull; No. 2 white and mixed 40@40½c; rejected 39@40c.

ST. LOUIS, September 20.—Cotton dull and nominal. Flour firm at $3 50@5 50. Wheat dull at 1 15@1 17½. Corn steady at 42½@43c. Oats held higher at 32c. Rye steady at 64c. Barley dull at 58c. Whisky steady at $1 06. Pork dull at $17 50. Bulkmeats firm at 7¾@8c. Bacon steady at 7½@8c. Lard dull at 10½c.

TOLEDO, September 20.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 amber Michigan $1 18½; amber, seller September, $1 19½; No. 2 red $1 09; do Dayton and Michigan $1 08. Corn dull; high mixed 39½c; low mixed 40c; no grade for shipment 40c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 31½c; Michigan 33c; rejected 31c.

LIVERPOOL, September 20.—Breadstuffs firm. California white wheat average 9s 8d@9s 10d; do club 9s 11d@10s 2d; red Western spring 8s 8d@8s 9d; white 9s 4d@9s 6d. Corn 28s. Oats 24s 3d@25s. Barley 37s8. Cloverseed 50s@58s. Lard 56s.

LOUISVILLE, September 20.—Cotton, flour and grain dull and nominal. Pork steady at $10 50@10 60. Bulkmeats firm at 6½@6¾c. Bacon active at 7¾@8½@10c. Lard dull at 12¼@13c. Whisky dull and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, September 20.—Flour dull. Wheat strong; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 17; No. 2 $1 12¾. No. 3 98@98½c. Corn dull; No. 2, 47½c. Oats dull; No. 2, 33½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 61½c. Barley dull and unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, September 20.—Cornmeal steady at $3 25. Bacon firm; shoulders 6¾c; sides 8¾c. Others unchanged.

OSWEGO, September 20.—Wheat dull; No. 1 amber Michigan $1 26; red Ohio $1 19. Corn steady; No. 2 57c.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, September 20—Cotton dull at 11 3-16@11½c. Futures steady. Sales for delivery: October 11 1-46@11 3-16c; November 11 3-16@11 5-16c; December 11¼c; January 11 7-8 11 9-32c.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 20, 1876.

The monetary situation improves slowly, and although most of the sanguine views of financial officers must be prospective there is a slow change toward a more satisfactory activity. Although there is very far from a continuous activity among the banks nearly all report little improvement in their regular offerings of commercial paper. Nearly all, too, would be glad to see the improvement still greater and could accomodate a much more active demand for money. The banks whose business lies chiefly in commercial circles report the most satisfactory business as jobbing lines of trade have been doing fairly. The fall activity of operations in manufacturing quarters has hardly gone far enough as yet to bring much paper from those lines into the money market. Discount rates are steady with the banks generally taking the offerings of their first-class customers at 8 per cent., but with rates ranging from 7@9 according to circumstance. There is not so much money offering for loans on collateral at 6 per cent., which is about the only noticeable sign of stiffness that can be noticed. A gradual hardening of the money market is looked for by many from this cause after the first of October, when some activity is projected though no one expects anything like an approach to stringency.

—The following extract from John W. Garrett's address to the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on the 13th, will be of interest to our readers. The policy expressed in the extract was, we may say, indorsed by a unanimous vote of the stockholders:

President Garrett stated that notwithstanding the extremely low rates at which portions of the business of the company had been done, the revenue for the month of August shows a net earning of $1,216,121 70 for the same month of the preceding year—an increase of $83,021 45. While a portion of this business has been done at unremunerative rates, it has been deemed, under the general policy of the company, judicious to maintain the business of Baltimore in the competition that has been forced upon it, and thus to continue the employment of our people as fully as practicable. The company has effected all proper economies as was deemed for the interest of all, so that it will have the satisfaction, he judged from a careful examination of the accounts up to the time, of not only making the regular semi-annual dividend of five per cent., but of adding a large sum to the surplus fund at the close of the fiscal year. These results are exceedingly interesting and important at this time, when the company has under consideration a system by which the Baltimore and Ohio Company will doubtless continue to pursue the course it has adopted in protecting its trade and interests, it recognizes that the entire railway system of the United States and the business of the whole country will be benefited when the weaker and less well as stronger roads will have it in their power to establish tariffs just to the public, reasonable in themselves, and sufficient to enable them to pay the interest on the immense capital invested.

—The Bank of England rate continues to rule at 2 per cent., the directors having made no change in the minimum rate of discount last week. The bank gained £697,000 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities is now 62¼ per cent., against 61 per cent. last week. In relation to the minimum rate the New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

The Bank of England rate of discount remains at 2 per cent. Since it has stood since the 29th of April, a period of twenty-one weeks. The next longest period during which a 2 per cent. rate was maintained was one year and 117 days, from the 25th of July, 1867, to the 19th of November, 1868, at the close of the liquidation following the Overend-Gurney panic of 1866. From June 26, 1845, to January 23, 1852—twenty-five weeks—there was a 2 per cent. bank rate. That was the first, the period previously mentioned was the second, and the present time is the third, of which we have any record to date.

—We extract from the New York press the following particulars of the settlement of the difficulties in the finances of the Erie Railway:

The particulars of the Erie settlement, as stated by Mr. Jewett to-day and given to the public, are to the effect that he has full confidence, public and private, with parties representing, as he believes, a great majority of the bondholders, who accepted the proposition of reorganization with but few exceptions, and agreed to the funding of the coupons, as stated in the public scheme, and to permit the money to be applied to the improvement of the road, which is now in such a state of that one must ride over it to realize it. They further agreed that all stockholders may come in on the payment of the assessment as specified in the programme, such payments to be secured in the same manner as the bondholders are securing the coupons in the fund. Further time than that named in the proposition will be given, and no foreclosure will be the payment of the money. The time of foreclosure is wholly indefinite, Mr. Jewett further says, and he believes a great majority of bondholders will not think of foreclosing unless necessary, as the claim that the road is ruined by the competition brought about by the New York Central Railroad Company. It is remarked in this connection that this is as "great railroad war," that up to this period not one word of correspondence has appeared on the subject has taken place between the New York Central and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad companies. The New York Central company decided to make very low rates, the theory being, as it is said, that the company determined that the charges for freight, &c., shall be the same between New York and the principal centers of trade as between Baltimore and those cities, regardless of the great differences in the respective distances. The statistics of the corn trade show, during the crop year, the exports have remained at the same figures as the export from these two cities, New York and Boston, whose trade has thus been fostered by the New York Central, aggregates 16,460,294 bushels, while that of Baltimore, having been 12,823,999, shows an increase of 3,636,295 bushels beyond the combined quantities of the shipments of corn from New York and Boston. As the Baltimore and Ohio Company has invested $34,000,000 of net earnings in its branch and connecting lines, and has maintained this as a surplus fund, not represented either by stocks or bonds, it is enabled readily, under even such competition, to pay its usual half-yearly dividends of five per cent. on its capital stock of $15,000,000, which is the same as the amount allowed to the Pacific roads. Of course, the Baltimore and Ohio Company will doubtless continue to pursue the course it has adopted in protecting its trade and interests, it recognizes that the entire railway system of the United States and the business of the whole country will be benefited when the weaker as well as stronger roads will have it in their power to establish tariffs just to the public, reasonable in themselves, and sufficient to enable them to pay the interest on the immense capital invested.

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The trade continues quiet and steady. Wheat is in good demand and firm. We quote new winter at $1 15@1 18 for prime red; $1 20@1 25 for amber and white. Millers are out of market and we omit quotations which are entirely nominal. Corn is steady with light receipts and a fair demand. We quote shelled at 50@55c for prime yellow. Kansas; 54@55c Ohio ditto; 52@54c for prime white. Oats quiet and steady. Rye is quiet at 82@83c for prime yellow; 80 for mixed. Barley—Receipts are small and firm; the increasing volume of receipts, however, renders any further advance improbable. We quote prime at $2 25@2 30; mixed do 33@35c. Oat are nominal and we omit quotation. Seeds—Timothy is quiet and steady at $2 60@2 90 for prime to choice. Flaxseed is in good demand and firm at $1 40@1 45. Millfeed—Bran is steady at $16 00@16 50 for prime spring. Middlings quiet and unchanged.

FLOUR—The demand continues quiet but steady, and prices unchanged. Dales current areas follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat family flour $6 75@7 00; do do $6 25@6 50; do do $5 75@6 00; red wheat flour $6 25@6 50; in sacks 10c off; barrels 25c more. Quotations of the leading dealers for standard brands of flour are steady as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $6 50@6 75; fancy do do $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at $5 25@5 50; Minnesota $6 00@6 25; Dakota $6 00@6 25; Indiana patents $5 50@6 00; new Ohio red winter wheat flour rules at $5 75@6 00; Graham flour $5 50@5 75; buckwheat flour $3 50@3 75; cornmeal $5 75@6 00 per barrel; kegs $3 00; rye flour $4 50@4 75 per barrel.

HAY—The demand is light but business is still very limited. We quote timothy at $15 00@16 00 for Prime No. 1 timothy; $13 00@14 00 for No. 2; $11 00@12 00; upland prairie $10 00@11 00. Baled hay is given the call at $15 00@16 00. Loose hay in wagon sold all the way from $18 00@20 00 per ton, as to quality.

MILLFEED—The market is firm but rather quiet. We quote bran at $13 00@13 50 per ton; screened and shipping $14 00@16 00; middlings $20 00@21 00; chopped feed $18 00@20 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Are still dull and depressed with a light jobbing demand, consumptive wants being fully supplied from local sources. We quote at $1 25@1 50 for choice; 50c@$1 00 for common.

BEANS—The market is dull and prices are entirely nominal at 90c@$1 00 per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—The demand is good for choice and fancy grades, with rolls wanted fully up to the ruling prices. Packing stock is offering with less favor and only the choice s receipts of this grade can be sold up to quotations. While the tone of the market is easy, fine creamery is quite active and firm at 30@32c for fine stock packed with ice; choice fresh rolls were offered at 29@27c; choice solid packed 22@24c; prime to 17@22c; common to fair 15@16c.

CHEESE—The demand is active and prices are firm. We quote August makes of Ohio factory at 11@11½c. The wholesale trade; jobbing at 11@11¾c. July do 9¾@10c in round lots; New York factory 11@11½c; New York Goshen sold in round lots at 11@11½c; jobbing quotations 12@12½c.

EGGS—The demand continues quite good and prices are steady. We quote strictly fresh at 18@19c per dozen.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@55c.

HONEY—Is dull and prices nearly over on some kinds of fruits, and business is limited by the paucity of stock. Peaches are scarce and firm at $1 50@2 50 for choice; $1 00@1 75 for poor to common. Pears are steady at $2 00@2 50 for choice; $1 00@1 75 for poor to common. Grapes in liberal supply and easy at $2 50@3 00 per crate. Plums are steady at $3 50@4 00 per bushel.

HOPS—There is a quiet and easy market with new domestic ruling at 20c ₱ lb; new Californias 15@16c.

POULTRY—The market is dull and depressed. We quote live chickens at 30@40c ₱ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—Irish are very scarce and firm. We quote Early Rose at $1 75@2 00 per bushel; Peachblows at $1 75@2 00; Burbanks at $1 75@2 00; Snowflakes at $1 75@2 00; Carmarts at 75@c. Citron 30c. Prunes 5½@6½c. Almonds—Languedoc 22c; do shelled 35c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 35c; do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 16c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs 16c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo ₱ box, $4 00@5 00. Oranges are firm at $7 50 ₱ box. Cocoanuts $6 00 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is rather quiet, and prices are generally nominal. We quote green peas, 2 ₱ cans per doz, $2 00; raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 45; pineapples do $2 20; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ₱ cans per doz, $2 15@2 25; tomatoes do, $1 65@1 70.

Dry Goods.

The jobbing trade in seasonable fabrics has been fairly active for the last two days with a very satisfactory business reported by the leading houses. The only change in prices which we have to note since our last report is in shirtings, which are firmer and steady; ginghams, but the general tendency of the market is quite firm. Prices-current are as follows:

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Width.	P'ce	Width.	P'ce
Anchor A No. 1	8c	Harrisburg	4-4 7c
Penn Mill do	4-4 8	Newbury	36 6½
Eagle do	4-4 8	Lacoma B	36 7¼
Western trade	36 7	Lacoma B	36 7¼
Red Bank	36 7½	Lacoma O	40 10
Rochdale	36 9¾	Davol	36 11½
Blackstone	36 9¾	Wamsutta	36 13
White Rock	36 9¾	Pepperell	4-4 12½
Pocahontas	36 9¾	Pepperell	9-4 25
Hill	36 9¾	Pepperell	10-4 27½

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Our Own	37 6½	Lonsdale	36 11
Suffolk L	37 6½	Lonsdale Cam.	36 14
Fairmount	36 7½	Fruit of Loom	36 11
Red Bank	36 8	Ballou	36 11½
Rochdale	36 9¾	Davol	36 11½
Blackstone	36 9¾	Wamsutta	36 13
White Rock	36 9¾	Pepperell	4-4 12½
Pocahontas	36 9¾	Pepperell	9-4 25
Hill	36 9¾	Pepperell	10-4 27½

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	9	Berkshire	8½
Glasgow	7½	Eagle	7½

SHIRTING PRINTS.

Cocheco	6¼	Sprague's	5½
Merrimac	6¼	American	6
Anchor	6¼	Alden	6
Oriental	6¼		

PRINTS.

Conestoga fancy	7	Oriental fancy	7
Hamilton fancy	6¼	Cocheco fancy	6
Garner fancy	6¼	Hartel	6
Arnoux fancy	6¼	Cocheco solid	6¼
Richmond	6¼	Simpson's black	6¼
Merrimac	7	" fast black	7
American fancy	7	" indigo	7
Southbridge	6		

DELAINES AND WORSTED DRESS GOODS.

(Manchester Mills.)

3-4 Poplin Luster	16½	6-4 Alpacas G1	22½
3-4 Alpaca Luster	20	6-4 Alpacas A	35
3-4 Alpaca Lustre	22½	6-4 Alpacas Fancy	40
3-4 Pacific Twills	20	3-4 Pacific do	22½
3-4 Polo Cloth	20	6-4 Pacific do	30
3-4 Arabians	22½	H. L. D. W. Pop.	32½

CANTON FLANNELS—BROWN.

Hamilton R	8	Franklin A	9½
Hamilton XX	11½	Manchester	9½
New Market O	9½	Nashua XX	14
Arlington A	9	Park River	12½

CANTON FLANNELS—BLEACHED.

Mass. R	9	Tremont XX	13½
Tremont P	10	Lawrence AX	14
Tremont A	12½		

TICKING.

Conestoga X	7-8 9	Thorndike	7-8 10
Conestoga A	7-8 11	Portsmouth	7-8 11
Conestoga G T	7-8 13½	Portsmouth	4-4 21
" gold mill	4-4 15	Whittaker	7-8 25
" prem. A	4-4 18	Whittaker	4-4 28

MISCELLANEOUS.

White carpet chain		Colored carp't ch'n	
Fine	21	Fine	21
Cor'nbal lin'g	4@6½	Cotton twine	21

(By Associated Press.)

Groceries.

A fairly active business was done in staple groceries, the jobbing and order demand being good and prices generally steady. Coffees show great firmness, and we saw a dispatch to a broker from a prominent New York house, quoting an advance of ½@1c on primes to best grades. Jobbing quotations were not materially altered to-day, but the tone of the market showed a decided upward tendency. Sugars continued rather easy with a fairly jobbing trade. Prices-current are stated as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	21@22c	Standard A	11 @11½c
Prime Rio	20@21c	Extra C	10½@10¾c
Choice Rio	20@c	Do. extra C	10½@10¾c
Low grade Rio	19@20c	Yellow C	9¾@10c
Ordinary Rio	19½c	C—yellow	10c
Java	30	Franklin, B	10½c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12½c
Rio, in papers	26 @26½c	Crushed	11½c
21 grades do	25@25½c	Powdered	11½c
Rio, in bulk	22 @23c	Granulated	11½c
Java, in papers	33	*Molasses.*	₱ gal.
Java, in bulk	30	Str'g ch. N. O.	65c
Teas.		Prime	62@63c
Young Hyson	40 @90	Good	55@59c
Imperial	30@	*Syrups.*	
Japan	32@	Ex. white drips	65@70c
Oolong	25@	Sugar drips	50@55c
Fancy do	1 00	Lower grades	35@40c
Gunpowder	28@	*Soaps.*	
Rice.		Irish soap, ₱ box	$4 25
Choice Carlia	6¼@7 c	S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Patna	7 @7½c	Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75
Rangoon	7 c	Gold do	6 25
Louisiana	6	Extra olive do	3 50
Starch.	₱ lb	Do. N. Y. Olive ₱ b	c
Pearl	9½@10c	German mottled do	7½c
Silver gloss	8½@9c	California, ₱ box	$4 00
Corn	7¾@10½c	*Soda.*	
Spices (whole).		Bi-carb, in kegs	4½@5 c
		Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5 c

Alcohol, gal. 2 22 @ 2 35
Alcos.
Gin, Holl. 2 20 @ 2 75
Scot. 2 65 @ 3 75
Am. Cath. 1 75 @ 2 25
Aqua 2 00 @ 2 25
Angostu ₱ doz 5 00 @ 6 00
Cakes.
Soda 6 @ 8
Cal Cream 7 @ 8
Bay rum, gal 2 75 @ 4 00
Candies.
Cassia 20 @ 22
Pepper 18 @ 20
Ginger 18 @ 20
Nutmegs 90 @ 1 15
Pepper 18 @ 20
Fish—A moderate business is done at nominal quotations, as follows:

Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess		Split Labrador
mackerel	$25 00	Her'ng
Extra No. 1 Shore	20 00	Lake Fish, hf-bbls
Extra No. 2 bay	16 00	Lake Herring, do
Extra No. 2 large	12 50	Lge Georges cod-
No. 2 medium	12 00	fish, ₱ lb
Large No. 3	11 00	Medium Georges
No. 3 medium	8 50	Halibut, ₱ lb
Whitefish, hf-bbls	8 25	No. 1 Herring, ₱ box
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Scaled herring do

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a light trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, old, per box, $2 50; London layers $3 50; Valentias, old, 12½c ₱ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c ₱ lb. Currants 7½c. Citron 30c. Prunes 8½@9c. Almonds—Languedoc 22c; do shelled 35c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 35c; do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 16c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs 16c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo ₱ box, $4

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1876.

THE American team shot ahead of their competitors in the contest for the championship of the world, thus rolling all the honors.

IN THIS critical emergency of the nation every loyal man's convictions ought to be so definite and commanding as to take on form and voice and call him even from his bed into fields of action.

THE Democratic papers are still trying to figure out a victory for the party in Vermont and Maine. There is a pithy old Chinese proverb to the effect that no man can swim with his tongue.

THE Indianapolis *Journal* says:

We have good authority for stating that in private conversation yesterday or the day before Governor Hendricks admitted that the probabilities at present were strongly in favor of the election of General Harrison as Governor. He also confessed that Jimmy Williams was a very sorry and pitiful candidate, totally unfit for the duties of Governor of the State of Indiana.

EVERY workingman should remember that if our present tariff laws are repealed, our recovering manufactories will again be closed and the workingmen be again thrown out of employment. The Democratic party is pledged to free trade, and it declared at St. Louis that the tariff laws are iniquitous. Every laboring man or mechanic who votes the Democratic ticket, votes to close up our manufactories and make times harder than they are.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* is Democratic and naturally sanguine, but it does not like the look of things in Indiana. It says:

A Democratic friend in Indiana writes to say that we must not look upon Indiana as a certain Democratic State. We do not. We know something of the effort which the Republicans are making out there, and we advise Democrats to be up and doing.

Which is equivalent to saying that the Democrats are prepared to give up the State. Indiana is a Republican State, on a fair vote.

AN INSOLVENT, who was the trustee of another insolvent, undertook after his own insolvency to transfer a portion of his individual bank account to an account as trustee, but the United States Court for the District of Massachusetts has just decided that the bankrupt might state the account and ascertain how much, if any, of the money transferred was trust money, and for that sum he might detain the deposit, but that for any deficiency he, as trustee, must take a dividend concurrently with his general creditors out of the general assets. In other words, in bankruptcy a man may not prefer himself as creditor in the character of trustee any more than any other creditor.

THE superabundance of defaulters in the ranks of the Democracy, who are now crying out for "reform," has been noted before, but the list receives additions every day. The following is the latest, from the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

MANSFIELD, O., September 14.—It has just been definitely ascertained that the three last Democratic Commissioners of the Virginia school land fund are defaulters, and that every dollar of the funds has gone into their hands. James E. Cox and James Crail, at present a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, are crying loud and long for "Reform and reform, and Colonel V. Gutzweiler, the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* here, has been constantly denouncing the Republican party for corruption and robbery.

REPORTERS representing the Baltimore *American* have been interrogating merchants and others in all parts of the state of trade, and the information elicited shows that considerable activity is springing up in the fall trade. The *American* says: "It will thus be seen that the prospects of an active fall trade are very encouraging, notwithstanding the croakings of some, who would make it appear that the political situation has anything to do with the depression which had for some time prevailed in commercial circles." The general drift of all such inquiries in the various trade centers of the country shows that better things are to be expected in the immediate future.

GREAT complaints are reaching the Patent Office concerning the delay in the transaction of business in that important department of the Government, which has been badly crippled by the sweeping reduction effected in the clerical force by the "economic" Democratic House. The inventors of the country, who are a very numerous and influential class, find their interests much embarrassed by the delay, but the office is powerless to remedy it. It has been more than self-sustaining for several years past, and there was absolutely no necessity for the reduction of the force. It is stated, indeed, that it has decreased the revenues of the office in just the ratio in which it retards the examination of applications and the issue of patents.

SAYS the *Post* of Saturday:

Will Russell Errett meet Mr. Hopkins and discuss the tariff, about which he seems so anxious?

Decidedly not! RUSSELL ERRETT will not meet "Mister" HOPKINS to discuss the "tariff." Let Mr. HOPKINS discuss the tariff question, as we have already suggested, with the author of the free trade St. Louis platform on which he stands himself, or with the editor of the *Post*, who also indorses the Democratic platform and candidates. Such a "discussion" would draw immensely. RUSSELL ERRETT stands on the Republican plank on the tariff, squarely! In his case, or that of the great party whose candidate he is for Congress, no "discussion" is necessary. Let "Mister" HOPKINS begin reform in his own party on this question. They need more instruction on this vital issue than any others that we know of.

THE following, from the *Post*, is unsurpassed for cheek, and for humor is worthy of a place in the Danbury *News*. Says the *Post*:

If Mr. Errett desires to discuss the tariff he can be instantly accommodated and have an opportunity to explain why the Republican Congress raised the tariff on pig iron from $9 00 per ton to $6 80.

Suppose, instead of discussing the "tariff" with Mr. ERRETT, Mr. HOPKINS discusses it with his free trade Democratic friends and supporters? Let him issue a written challenge to the authors of the St. Louis platform, on which he himself stands, to meet him on the stump and "discuss" the question. Whether he would be "instantly accommodated" by these gentlemen is doubtful, but the discussion would, at all events, be both instructive and highly amusing, as a public exhibition of the position of Mr. HOPKINS and his party on the "tariff." At the same time and place we would respectfully suggested that a "discussion" be held between Messrs. TILDEN and HENDRICKS on the currency question, as to hard or soft money. The affair altogether would draw crowded houses, no doubt.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* telegraphs as follows:

WASHINGTON, September 14.—Secretary Chandler, who returned here to-day from New York, is very jubilant over the political outlook and says that reports received from Ohio and Indiana are such as to leave no doubt in his mind that both these States will be carried by the Republicans in October. From this time up to the day of the election the National Committee propose, to use his own words, "to make the campaign a red hot one for the Democrats." Within ten days Ohio and Indiana will be filled with able speakers. Carl Schurz will also continue his labors in both States, speaking most of the time in German.

In alluding to the Democratic canard that Mr. Schurz had been withdrawn from the canvass, Mr. Chandler said it was "all bosh;" that the relations between himself and Mr. Schurz were most cordial, and that nothing had occurred to interrupt them.

After the October elections the National Committee has arranged to send twelve strong speakers, all ex-army generals in the Union army, into the Southern States to speak until the day of the Presidential election. Mr. Chandler believes that, with an effective canvass, six Southern States can be carried for Hayes and Wheeler, and such a canvass will be made. General Banks and Stewart L. Woodford will be among the twelve who have agreed to go.

THE National Convention of "Boys in Blue," to be held at Indianapolis on the 20th instant, will be a stern protest against the party that used to boast it had "never voted a dollar or a man to carry on the unholy war" for the Union. The gathering of veterans on that occasion promises to be immense. The programme of exercises includes speaking by the best veteran orators in the country, and a monster torchlight procession on the night of the 21st. It is expected that all the prominent Union generals of the late war will be present. Four years ago a similar mass meeting of old soldiers and sailors was held in this city. It was probably the grandest affair of the kind ever witnessed in this or any other land. The impetus then given to the Union cause was felt throughout the entire North, and we cannot doubt that the forthcoming Indianapolis demonstration from those who fought to preserve the nation's life, will have an equally grand effect. Certainly such a demonstration was never more needed than at present. "The great State of Allegheny," as President LINCOLN was wont to call our noble county, should be well represented on such an important and patriotic occasion.

HORRORS OF ANDERSONVILLE.

Jeff. Davis Responsible for Them.

Hopkins and Cochran Vote to Amnesty Him.

Our readers, no doubt, will remember the fact that a large portion of the time of the last session of the House of Representatives was occupied in the discussion of the amnesty of JEFF. DAVIS, and let it be borne in mind that there was no controversy upon the subject of amnesty in regard to any and *all* other of the late rebels. There are now in the South about seven hundred and fifty rebels yet under disabilities; and they are so because they were officers of the United States Army and Navy, Senators and Representatives in Congress, Judges of United States Courts, heads of departments and foreign ministers, who entered into the rebellion, adding the crime of perjury to their treason. All others have been restored to the full rights of citzenship by the clemency of the victorious party. Let it be borne in mind that last winter there was no objection to granting amnesty to the whole remaining batch, save and excepting JEFF. DAVIS; and he was excepted to by Republicans not simply because he was a leading rebel and head traitor, but because of high and terrible crimes committed against humanity, and in shameful violation of the usages of war. *It was proved by documents taken from the rebel archives* that he was responsible for the atrocities, horrors and murders at Libby, Belle Isle and Andersonville, where over thirteen thousand Union prisoners died from willful neglect, abuse and *exposure for the purpose of destroying them* and thus reducing the Union army. General WINDER, who was well and thoroughly known, at Richmond, for his cruelty to prisoners under his charge in Libby prison, and who was a special favorite of DAVIS, was sent by him, who well knew his inhuman character, to take command at Andersonville. What was Andersonville? It was a stockade, made by setting pine logs in the ground in height about fifteen feet, inclosing about twenty-three acres. Inside of this line about twenty feet there was another low fence called the "dead line," and if any prisoner crossed this line he was shot dead. This was an *open* inclosure, with no roof or shade, at a place where the burning rays of a tropical sun beat down upon the unfortunate prisoners confined there. And that man WINDER used the blood-hounds that had been trained to hunt down their slaves, to retake escaped prisoners. That log pen was commanded by a rebel battery of artilery, whose guns were charged with grape to shoot down the mass of men at the least show of resistance. There were confined here thirty-two thousand men, an average space of little over five feet square to each person. In the middle of this pen there was about three acres of *swamp*, full of malaria, and that this pen was located to destroy Union soldiers, we have only to read reliable testimony taken by a committee appointed by Congress, and the reports of rebel officers. A Mr. AMBROSE SPENCER, a planter of Georgia, was examined and testified:

"In December, 1863, I went to Andersonville with General WINDER and saw the prison was to be laid out. I asked him if he was going to erect a barracks or shelter of any kind. He replied that he was not; that the damned Yankees who would be put in there would not need them. I asked him why he was cutting down all the trees, and I suggested they would be a shelter for the prisoners from the heat of the sun at least. He made reply, 'that is just what I am going to do; I am going to build a pen here *that will hilt more damned Yankees than has been destroyed at the front.*'"

Remember it was on DAVIS' order that WINDER located this prison, and that DAVIS knew who the heartless wretch WINDER was. I will quote from the report of a rebel officer to the Richmond authorities, found in the rebel archives. D. T. CHANDLER, Assistant Adjutant General, reports to Colonel CHILTON, Adjutant and Inspector General at Richmond, August 5, 1864:

"My duty requires me to recommend a change in the officer in command at this post [Andersonville]. Lt. Iv WINDER and the substitution in his place of some one * * * with some feeling of humanity and consideration for the welfare and comfort of the vast number of unfortunates placed under his control—some one at least who will not advocate, *deliberately and in cold blood, the propriety of keeping* them in their present condition until their number is sufficiently reduced by *death* to make he present arrangement sufficient for their accommodation; to who will not consider it a matter of self laudation and boasting that he has never been inside of the stockade. A PLACE OF HORRORS which it is difficult to describe, and which is a disgrace to civilization."

Here is the report of a rebel officer that *it was the intention* to murder the Union prisoners, and this report of a rebel officer went to the rebel Secretary of War, a member of DAVIS' Cabinet. Colonel CHILTON says:

"I respectfully submit to the Secretary of War the report of Colonel Chandler. The condition of the prison at Andersonville is *a reproach to the* nation. The rebel Secretary of War indorsed on the report, as follows:

"These reports show a condition of things at Andersonville that calls loudly for the interposition of the department."

What did DAVIS do with WINDER? Did he cashier him! No! the record shows that a few days afterward he was *promoted* by DAVIS, and he was made Commissary General of all *prisons* and *prisoners* throughout the Confederacy. It was also in proof at the trial of WIRZ, that the Secretary of War finally relieved WINDER of his command for his brutality, and the witness (CASHMYER, a rebel officer), testified that WINDER went personally to DAVIS, who at once reinstated him. Now from all this, it is clear, upon rebel testimony that DAVIS knew all about WINDER and his conduct, and yet he kept WINDER in command until the cries of his victims rose up to heaven, and a merciful God relieved the world of the presence of this monster by death. We read of the cruelties of Nero, Caligula and Tiberius, but their modes of taking life were merciful compared to the conduct of this beast! Who has not felt a thrill of horror in reading the atrocities of Robespierre and Danton? They killed by the guillotine—a speedy death—while this monster starved, exposed and wore away life by hours, days, weeks and months of mortial torture and agony. In July, 1864, when they were apprehensive that that part of the Confederacy might be visited by the Union army, General WINDER issued an order, found in the rebel archives, which reads as follows and bears his signature:

"The officers in charge of the battery, upon receiving notice that the enemy have approached within seven miles of this post, will open fire upon the stockade with grape shot."

Here were thirty-five thousand helpless naked, starving, dying men, to be shot in their prison pen, if the Union army approached.

Now in order that the reader may fully understand what Andersonville really was, I will quote from the report of a committee appointed by Congress to take testimony under oath, and report. It reads as follows:

"The history of Andersonville has startled and shocked the world with a tale of horror of woe and death, before unheard of and unknown to civilization. No pen can describe, no painter sketch, no imagination comprehend its fearful and unutterable infamy. It would seem as if * * * the prison at Andersonville had been selected for the most terrible human sacrifice the world has ever seen. Into its narrow walls were crowded 35,000 men, of the bravest and best, the most heroic and devoted of those who carried their country's flag to final victory. For long and weary months they suffered, maddened, were murdered and died. Here they lingered, unsheltered from the burning rays of a tropical sun by day, and drenching and deadly dews by night, in every stage of mental and physical disease, hungered, emaciated, starving, maddened; festering with unhealed wounds; gnawed by scurvy and gangrene, with swollen limbs and distorted visage; covered with vermin which they had no power to extirpate; exposed to flooding rains which drove them drowning from the miserable holes in which, like swine, they burrowed; parched with thirst and mad with hunger; racked with pain and prostrated with the weakness of dissolution, with naked limbs and matted hair; filthy with smoke and mud; soiled with the excrement they could not, from weakness, escape; eaten by the gnawing of worms their own wounds had engendered; *with no bed but the earth* and no covering but the sky; these men, these heroes thus writhing in their torture and calculating barbarity, stand forth in history as a monument of the horrors of Andersonville."

We will now quote from the testimony of a Catholic priest from Macon, Georgia. He says:

"I went there to give the sacrament to the dying. I saw a great many men perfectly naked, walking about the stockade; they seemed to have lost all regard for delicacy or shame. I would frequently have to creep on my hands and knees into the holes that the men had burrowed in the ground to hear their confessions."

This report might have gone further showing the beastly character of DAVIS' prison keeper. Read from another report of Colonel CHANDLER, rebel Assistant Adjutant General, found in rebel archives:

"The Federal prisoners are confined within a stockade fifteen feet high, of roughly hewed pine logs. There is about three and one-fourth acres, near the center of the inclosure, *so marshy as to be unfit for use*, reducing the available space for occupation to twenty-three acres, which gives less than six square feet to each person. Even this is being constantly reduced by their number. A small stream passing through the inclosure furnishes the only water possible to the prisoners. Some *regimen* of the guard, the bakery and cook house being placed on rising ground bordering the stream, *before it* enters the prison, renders the water unfit for use before it reaches the prisoners."

Thus we see the beastly arrangement that the rebel *privies* (called regimen of the guard) and all the dirt and slops from the cook house, were made purposely, to defile the water before it entered the stockade.

And this is the description of that prison, from the rebels themselves and the Committee of Congress, and the fact is undeniable that DAVIS appointed WINDER to the command—that he kept him there and promoted him—that DAVIS knew all about it by the reports of his own officers. And yet the House of Representatives at its last session, contrived by the now united Northern and Southern Democracy, would not accept amnesty for the remaining remnant of unpardoned rebels, unless DAVIS was included; and HOPKINS and COCHRAN voted to reinstate DAVIS in all the honors of American citizenship; they did it with a full understanding of all the facts, and after the records from the rebel archives had been read, showing that DAVIS was wholly and completely responsible for the inhuman atrocities of WINDER—a beast, a monster in wickedness, so foul and terrible that in all history he has no rival.

THE MASKED CANDIDATES.

The *Post* complains of the unfairness of the "Radical press" in exaggerating the number of rebel soldiers appointed to office by the late "Confederate Congress." A Democratic correspondent, we observe, has whittled the number down to just twenty-eight, and gives the number of Union soldiers employed at fifty-six. The remainder of the two hundred and thirty-two officers and employees of the House, it is said, belonged to "neither army," and of these only fifty-seven were appointed from the States engaged in the rebellion. This statement has evidently been cooked up for the purpose of putting a somewhat better face on the matter; but let us assume that it presents the actual state of the case. Does the *Post* think it just or patriotic that, in the division of the offices, there should be one rebel to every two Union men supplied with places? Have rebel soldiers—those who did their utmost to destroy the Government—as just a claim upon its bounty as those who risked their lives and received the scars of battle in upholding and defending the flag? We say, emphatically, No. The *Post* may answer as it chooses. As to the motives which actuated the Democratic members of Congress from the South in turning out faithful Union soldiers, and giving their places to Confederates, it might be claimed that they simply carried out the wishes of a majority of their constituents. That plea is often made available in justification of acts of questionable propriety. But what have those Democrats from the North to say, who aided in and approved this displacement of worthy men who fought under the stars and stripes, to make comfortable places for those who did their utmost to overthrow the Government? Do HOPKINS and COCHRAN pretend that they, in suffering this thing to be done without one word of dissent or disapproval, were representing the wishes and sentiments of the people of Allegheny county who elected them? They know better. Both these men were elected by the aid of Republican votes, and both are going about soliciting the support of Republicans that they may be continued in power. With the record they have made, in this and kindred matters, it must require an immense deal of "cheek" for them to make a second appeal to Republicans for their suffrages. The truth is, while claiming to be Democrats in the straitest sect, a Washington, and giving such conclusive proofs, upon all matters affecting the advancement of the interests of that party, as to justify the claim, they put on the political mask at home, and pretend to be what they are not, simply for the purpose of gulling mistaken or weak-kneed Republicans. They are great "anti-discriminators," but spent a whole session playing fast and loose with a committee that never did and never will dare to do a single thing towards preventing discrimination—a committee that is willing to accommodate their little game of deception, and thus aid in securing their re-election, so pleasant is it to have Democrats returned from the "Radical stronghold" of Allegheny county. Of all the bald excuses for asking Republican votes, this is the baldest, since the Democratic party is on the record against any legislation on the subject, because it runs counter to the cardinal doctrine of State rights—the principle that each State must be left to regulate commerce within its own bounds. They are "for a protective tariff," while the platform of their party is for free trade; and, should they be returned, and their votes ever be required to decide the issue of tariff or no tariff, it is not difficult to guess on which side they would be cast. They will never go further on this question than is necessary to keep up the deception at home. Then they were "for the war and against the rebellion"—but took good care to act and vote always and uniformly for and with the Copperhead wing of the party that gave aid and comfort to the enemy; that declared the war a failure, and that pronounced Union soldiers "LINCOLN'S hirelings." They have, ever since the war, been "the soldiers' friends," but so "discriminating" have they been in this regard, that they have bestowed much the largest share of their sympathies upon those brave boys who made such noble sacrifices in behalf of the "lost cause," and have never let slip an opportunity to turn one "Boy in Blue," regardless of the claims he had upon which must ever come from the crutch and the empty sleeve.

AN INQUIRY ANSWERED.

A correspondent writes as follows:

In Thursday's issue of the COMMERCIAL I find this paragraph: "There are at present embodied in bills actually introduced in Congress, printed and referred to committees, exclusive of special private bills for the relief of individuals, claims running up into the billions. Here are three:"

House bill No. 3,145 to refund direct tax paid on rebel States.....	$ 2,402,110
House bill No. 232, to refund cotton tax.....	68,072,338
House bill No. 3,304, to pay property used or occupied in the South during the war.....	2,403,000,000
Total.....	$2,470,561,448

I am incredulous as to the above, please give the details of these bills.

We think we can remove the slightest vestige of doubt from the mind of our correspondent, concerning this whole matter.

House bill No. 3,145, for refunding to the Southern States certain direct taxes, amounting to $2,402,110. This claim arises under a law passed August 6, 1861, under which a direct tax was levied by the United States of $20,000,000, and apportioned to all the States according to population. The amount that fell to the Northern States was a little less than $15,000,000, and was paid in full by them. The balance was apportioned to the rebel States, and was $5,153,895. Of this levy the rebel States have only paid $2,492,110, and are to-day in debt to the Government for the balance, $2,661,776. Its collection has not been pressed by reason of the indulgence of the United States. The money was levied in the early history of the war, before the greenback system was discovered by Secretary CHASE, for the purpose of meeting the increasing expenses of the war, caused by the rebellion of these very States. This bill now proposes to refund to these rebel States the amount which they did pay. If this is done, it will put a tax upon the loyal States that have already paid their quota, and will call for the sum of $2,492,110.

House bill No. 232, for refunding the tax paid on raw cotton, levied from 1863 to 1868, under the revenue laws. The tax levied and paid to the United States under these laws upon cotton was $68,072,338. This is the amount asked to be refunded by the United States. The bill was introduced by a Democrat from Georgia, and it provides that the amount named be paid in thirty-year five per cent. gold-bearing bonds. The interest on these bonds will alone be $102,105,570, and this, with the principal itself, will be $170,180,908 as the amount to be paid under this bill, if it becomes a law, instead of $68,072,338, as stated by us in Thursday's issue of this paper.

House bill No. 2,364, directing the allowance of compensation for the use and occupation of property by the United States during the war, and House bill No. 553, to pay for stores and supplies taken or furnished for the army of the United States, including the use and loss of vessels and boats. Neither of these bills discriminates against disloyalty. The claim of any citizen, without regard to his conduct during the rebellion, is included in the provisions of these bills. Loyalty and disloyalty stand on the same footing. It is, of course impossible to estimate even approximately the amount of money that would be necessary to pay the claims which would arise under the bill. It would cover every dollar's worth of property taken, used or destroyed during the war, damages for every alleged trespass by man or beast, the estimated value of every roasting-ear and fence-rail; in a word, all the Southern losses in the war. The lowest estimate, however, which we have seen placed upon the amount is $2,400,000,000; and in some well-informed quarters it is put as high as $3,000,000,000. There is no doubt, however, that the claims presented under these bills alone would exceed the present national debt. But these bills, it should be borne in mind, represent but a small part of the Southern claims presented in the House during the late session of Congress, and which would unquestionably have been pressed to a vote had not a Republican Senate and a Republican President stood in the way of their final passage.

HOPKINS AND JEFF. DAVIS.

The people will not soon forget the great debate over the proposition to amnesty JEFF. DAVIS, in the House of Representatives, last winter, when BLAINE made his tremendous speech in reply to BEN. HILL, of Georgia. The occasion of the debate was the introduction of a bill by RANDALL, of this State, to amnesty JEFF. DAVIS and all other rebels, unconditionally. BLAINE objected to amnestying JEFF. DAVIS because the latter was responsible for the horrors of Andersonville, and the Republicans of the House voted solidly against the bill. The vote was taken January 10. JAMES H. HOPKINS, of the Twenty-second Congressional district of this State, deliberately misrepresented the loyal sentiment of Pennsylvania by voting for the bill. He voted in favor of ordering the main question, and then he voted directly for the bill, which, however, was defeated by the solid Republican vote.

But the Democratic House would not yield the matter so. The same bill substantially, and containing a provision that all rebels, including JEFF. DAVIS, should be amnestied on taking an oath before any *State* court, was reported from a committee, and on January 14 a vote was taken on the bill. Again JAMES H. HOPKINS voted twice in favor of the measure, once to order the main question, and once directly for the passage of the bill. Again the solid Republican vote defeated the bill, a two-thirds vote being required to pass an amnesty bill. Thus Mr. HOPKINS voted twice to amnesty JEFF. DAVIS.

But worse than this remains. On the 17th of January a motion was made to suspend the rules and pass a bill amnesty-ing all the rebels *except* JEFF. DAVIS, on taking an oath before a United States court. JAMES H. HOPKINS voted against this motion. He was so anxious to amnesty JEFF. DAVIS that he voted against any amnesty to anybody unless the arch traitor was amnested also.

Is it a violent supposition to assume, in the light of these suggestive facts, that Mr. HOPKINS would, in case of his re-election and of the election of TILDEN, be found equally swift and servile in the service of the monstrous Southern demand for the payment of the stupendous rebel war claims now pending before the House of which he is a member?

DEMOCRATIC INFIDELS.

Colonel INGERSOLL, the Demosthenes of our epoch, and whom Judge BLACK (high Democratic authority) pronounces the greatest of American orators, has come and gone. The brilliant lights of the marching clubs, the crash of attendant music, the enthusiastic audiences, and the flowing periods of the orator, are things of the past—the pageant of yesterday. He has left us, it is true, for other fields of usefulness, and naught remains but a vivid memory of the richest intellectual treat afforded our people for many a year. But, alas! the Democracy are not satisfied. They charge, with many exclamations of pious horror, that Colonel INGERSOLL is an "infidel," and there has been much burning of brimstone and myrrh, and other exorcisms practised by their organs since he left the city. Now, we know nothing of Colonel INGERSOLL'S religious ideas or sentiments but this is a free country, and he has a right to his convictions, whatever they may be. That he is *politically* orthodox, we are entirely satisfied. But as the occasion offers fitting opportunity, we make bold to ask of these self-constituted Defenders of the Faith what is their opinion of the religious sentiments avowed by that canonized saint of their own party, and its founder, THOMAS JEFFERSON? An Infidel and a skeptic, they yet made him President of the United States; but if he were to return among us, these Democratic Latter Day Saints would have us believe he ought not to be allowed to speak in City Hall. THOMAS PAINE, the author of the Age of Reason and the Rights of Man, whose writings have probably accomplished more harm than all others, save those of VOLTAIRE, was, in his day, a shining light in the Democratic firmament. It is unnecessary to enlarge the list of Democratic infidels, but we would mildly suggest to our opponents not to press such an issue with their record. To do so would be enough to make those representative Democrats, ROBESPIERRE, DANTON and MARAT turn in the graves in which they have been inurned for near a century past, with mingled rage and mortification.

TILDEN'S extreme anxiety that CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS should be chosen as the Democratic figure-head in Massachusetts is now partially explained. A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* reproduces a very instructive leaf from the public record of the latter, of which we present a summary. It appears that on December 4, 1860, the National House of Representatives appointed, through its Speaker, a committee of one from each State to consider and report on "so much of the President's message as relates to the present perilous condition of the country." Of this committee of thirty-three, as it was called, Mr. C. F. ADAMS was the member from Massachusetts, and took a leading part in the proceedings. On December 28th he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that no amendment, having for its object any interference within the States with the relation between their citizens and those described in the second section of the first article of the Constitution as "all other persons," shall originate with any State that does not recognize that relation within its own limits, or shall be valid without the assent of every one of the States composing the Union.

This proposed amendment, as will be seen at a glance, involved a total surrender to the slave power of the vital principle of the Republican party. It was, in effect, a proposition to make slavery perpetual by the authority of the Constitution, and was unquestionably the most extreme and thoroughgoing pro slavery proposition that ever emanated from any Northern representative, even in the worst periods of the Democracy. Mr. ADAMS voted for it, in the committee on the 28th of December, but when it came to the final vote on January 14, 1861, he voted against it. He says in his minority report, submitted to the House on January 14, 1861, that he did this because from a close observation of the committee, he had arrived at the conclusion "that no form of adjustment will be satisfactory to the recusant States which does not incorporate into the Constitution of the United States a recognition of the obligation to protect and extend slavery." The amendment proposed by Mr. ADAMS certainly proposed to protect slavery to the utmost possible extent, but did not propose to extend it, and was therefore unsatisfactory to the ultra slave holders. "For this reason," he adds, "after having become convinced of the truth, he changed his course, and declined to recommend the very measure which he in good faith had offered." That is to say, having gone, "in good faith," to the utmost verge of subserviency to the slave power, and finding that that power would not be placated even by the extreme concessions he proposed, he withdrew his offers and refused to propose any further measures of compromise. It is true that slavery has been abolished on the face of the record, but it is also true that the present contest for the Presidency involves the same principles for which the slaveholders contended before the breaking out of the war. They are, indeed, laboring at this moment to secure the worst effects of slavery. The frauds in elections of which they are guilty, the mobs and riots in which they are engaged, and the cold-blooded murders which they are committing, are all the natural fruits of slavery, and are designed to keep all power in the hands of the party which was recently in rebellion against the nation itself, and to render the late amendments to the Constitution of none effect. To secure these infamous ends they look to TILDEN for aid, and TILDEN, who is on the alert for tools, doubtless reflected that the man who could deliberately propose such an unqualified surrender to the slave-power as was embraced in the resolution quoted above, would not, when actuated by ambition, or moved by a spirit of revenge for some fancied neglect, be able to resist the downward-dragging bait which had been so cunningly spread.

ON THE 13th of last March the following resolution was offered in the National House of Representatives by Congressman BAKER, of Indiana:

Resolved, That the people of the United States constitute one nation, and not a mere confederacy of States or nations; that the Constitution was formed by the people acting in their primary and individual capacity through their delegates thereto duly constituted; that the Government, under the Constitution, is one of the people, by the people, and for the people; that in its appropriate sphere the government of this nation is sovereign and supreme; that in its nature it is permanent and indissoluble, except by the act and consent of the whole people; that no State has the right or authority to judge of the constitutionality of the laws enacted by it, and to nullify or resist the execution of the same; and that all overt acts by any State or the people thereof, of secession therefrom, or of rebellion against the same, constitute treason; and that the late war of the rebellion for the dismemberment of the Union was causeless and indefensible on any theory of right or constitutional law.

This resolution contains in brief form the principles for which the North fought in its successful attempt to suppress the Democratic rebellion. The South claimed that our country was not a nation, but merely a confederation at that time of thirty-five little nations, and that any one or several of them had the right to secede from the Union at its pleasure. Hence the great secession movement of 1861. The majority of the Democratic side of the House are ex-rebel brigadiers and colonels, members of the Confederate Government and Northern copperhead sympathizers of the South. Of course the resolution was most unpalatable to them, for it took the ground that no State had a right to rebel against the Government or secede from the Union. The result was that the resolution was defeated, and every member who voted against it was a Democrat, while out of nearly two hundred Democratic members only fourteen voted with the Republicans for the resolution to the effect that our country is a nation. JAMES H. HOPKINS and A. C. COCHRANE both dodged the question by refraining from voting altogether. They did not dare to fly in the face of their loyal constituents by voting against the resolution, neither did they dare to offend the reactionary leaders of the Democratic party by voting for it. Hence their cowardly evasion of responsibility in the premises. They did subsequently vote for a milk and-water resolution to the effect that the Government of "the United States is a Federal Union," etc., but so also did BEN. HILL and many other loud-mouthed Southern rebels, who, unlike our tricky brace of dough-faces, dared to call their souls their own.

AS THE campaign progresses, the main point at issue, so far as the leaders of the Democracy are concerned, becomes more and more apparent. Indeed, wide-awaking Democrats are beginning to get their eyes open to the fearful risk they will run in placing the reins of government in the hands of Southern rebels and their Northern allies. The real dangers to the Republic which lurk behind a possible Democratic success in November, have been clearly perceived and fully pointed out by the Republican statesmen and politicians, and the truth is gradually dashing its way into the most unsophisticated. The "reform" cry, coming from the hungry Democratic wolves of the North and the red-handed shotgun regulators of the South, is too transparent to deceive any who are not wilfully blind or stupidly ignorant. The solo object of the Democratic leaders, North and South, is to secure the power of the Government, that thrift may follow. The offices would be divided up in the North among those who had earned a great distinction in opposing the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and in the South the ex-rebel officers and "Confederate statesmen" would monopolize all the fat places. In addition to this, the Confederate raid upon the National Treasury would begin at the earliest possible moment, and the hundreds of millions of rebel war claims, so carefully filed away by the late Congress, would be paid. Such a scheme for plunder was never before conceived in any country, and such a prize was never before held up to the gaze of unscrupulous party leaders. Is it any wonder that the color line is drawn in the South, and that the electoral votes of the Southern States are to be cast "solid" for "TILDEN and reform?" But the scheme has already received its death wound. The majority of the people who have voted since the national conventions were held have placed their seal of disapprobation upon it, and will give it a lasting quietus in November. The Northern people are not yet in the temper to hand over the control of this Government to those who joined so hard to destroy it, and thus throw away as worthless all the precious fruits of our great national sacrifice. Having at so great a cost achieved freedom and equal rights to every American citizen, let every true patriot vote for their maintenance and perpetuation.

THE thin excuses put forward for TILDEN'S perjuries in the income tax case do not consist with each other. The first was that while his receipts for 1862 were large, they were principally for services rendered in previous years, and therefore not taxable. The shallowness of this excuse has been fully exposed, and his total receipts for services rendered in 1862 have been shown to be largely in excess of the return of income made by him. The second excuse, which is now put forward, admits the receipt of a large income by him in 1862, but claims that he lost it by lending it to his brothers. The Brooklyn *Eagle* alleges that during the year 1862 he advanced by way of loan not less than $160,000 to his two brothers to assist and sustain them in business! A wonderful defense this. Weak as the other was, this is still weaker. Who ever heard that the tax law authorized a man to deduct from his gross income sums advanced or loaned to his relatives? Such a loan might be very beautiful and praiseworthy, but the law did not recognize it as constituting an exemption from taxation. By this defense Mr. Tilden virtually admits, as he did by the other, that his gross income in 1862 was very large; but as in the former defense he pleaded that the money was mainly the earnings of former years, so now he pleads that a large proportion of it was lent to his brothers. Such a defense as this is no defense at all; it is a confession of guilt.

Under the Income Tax law the taxpayer could deduct from his gross income the amount of his losses in business; but the loss of money loaned to a brother was not a loss in business. Mr. TILDEN'S business was that of a lawyer; and his losses in *that* business were a fair subject of deduction; but the loan of money to his brothers, to aid them in carrying on *their* business, was *not* a fair subject of deduction.

This plea, it will be seen, admits that he *did* receive large revenues in 1862, while his sworn tax return denies it. The only legitimate inference is that he committed perjury to evade taxation.

THE capture and proposed delivery of TWEED to the Government of the United States by the Spanish authorities, is said to be in return for the courtesy of the United States in returning ten years ago a Spanish slavetrader named ARGUELLEZ, who sold his cargo of slaves in the interior of Cuba, having landed them at an obscure port and fled with the proceeds to this country. Our Government handed him over to the Spanish authorities even in the absence of all extradition requirements, it being represented that unless ARGUELLEZ was returned, the negroes could not be identified, and must remain in captivity. Moved by this consideration in part, and in part by the enormity of the crime, President LINCOLN, in the absence of an extradition treaty, resolved to act on his own responsibility. On the night of the 11th of May, 1864, ARGUELLEZ was seized by the United States Marshal at New York, taken on board a Spanish man-of-war and there surrendered. Thence he was taken to Cuba, tried, sentenced and executed. Of course the Democrats were greatly outraged by this proceeding, declaring it to be a violation of the rights of asylum and utterly without the warrant of law. Secretary SEWARD, however, in a letter which ranks among the best of his State papers, defended the surrender of ARGUELLEZ as in accordance with the Constitution and treaties of the United States. Later, a Democratic grand jury at New York indicted the United States Marshal for kidnaping. It may also be of interest to recall the fact that among the loudest of the Democrats in denouncing the surrender of ARGUELLEZ was SAMUEL J. TILDEN, and that among the resolutions of the Chicago Convention of 1864 is one by him referring to the affair in terms of heated indignation.

BREEN, of the Democratic *Sunday Globe*, has far more sagacity, politically, than the *Post* or the editor of a *Post*. Like Gradgrind, he wants "Facts!" While a staunch Democrat himself, he does not not fail to comprehend the situation, and to discern that "glittering generalities" won't win in the present canvass. We heartily commend the following extract from his last Sunday's issue to the consideration of the Democratic leaders hereabouts:

"The Democratic orators hereabouts do not appear to have risen to the full height of the occasion. They are in favor of reform, of course, but will they please go into plans and specifications. They ought to show up the hollowness of the Republican party here instead of in Arkansas or some other place a thousand miles away. The local orators appear to be short of fixed ammunition judging from the kind of wads they have fired so far. Are they afraid to face the robust facts in this latitude, or do they know of anything wrong with the Republican party in this Commonwealth? That party cannot be ousted from power in this State by bogus stories about Hayes' income, dispatches from Private Dalzell, ornaments showing how the debt and taxation in New York are being reduced. * * * * * *

Mere "sound and fury" will NOT do it. Give the people what they are hungering for—the facts."

By all means let us have *some* "facts"—even if it be but a grain of wheat with a bushel of chaff!

PERSONAL.

Colonel Valentine Baker has become the Constantinople correspondent of a London paper. He will be a good man to write up the "outrages."

A conductor on the Reading and Columbia Railroad has run in nineteen years 556,200 miles. He has not lost a day from sickness, but was off duty at one time for two months to recover from an accident, drawing full pay, however.

The *Financial Chronicle* calls for $50,000 for the benefit of the family of Mr. Heywood, the officer of a bank in Minneapolis, shot by robbers for whom he refused to open the safe of the bank. Let the name of this brave man be recorded on the roll of honor in the bank annals of the whole country.

A post-graduate course has been opened at the Yale law school, beginning with the present term and open to graduates from any law school having the degree of LL. B. At the end of the first year, students may be examined for the degree of Master of Laws, and at the end of the second year for that of Doctor of Civil Law.

Among the escutcheons of the old Scottish borderers which hang on the walls of Sir Walter Scott's library, at Abbotsford, are those of the Rutherfords' and Hayes's. The arms of the Hayes's are a shield with a lyreck crowned, cross and four stars, surmounted by a dove, and having for legend one word—a word which has always been the instinct and the principle of the next President of the United States—"RECTE!"

At Ypsilanti, Michigan, the other day, while a party of laborers were digging a hole in the bed of Huron river, for the purpose of getting a better supply of water for an engine, they found about five feet under the river bed an old pair of goldrowed spectacles and a flask, both quite rusty, well preserved. The oldest inhabitants say that some thirty or forty years ago an old doctor was drowned in the river near the spot, and they have no doubt the flask and spectacles bel